

MASON'S



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1877

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

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CLEAR YOUR VISION
AND ENHANCE
YOUR PERSONAL
APPEARANCE.
N. LAZARUS
OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN.
25, Queen's Road C.L., HONGKONG.

No. 19,329.

號九廿百三千九萬一第

日五廿月三年申庚

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 13TH, 1920.

四拜禮 號三拾月五年九國民華中

PRICE, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

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In Bags 350 lbs. net.
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NOTICE.

Owing to the constant rise in first costs and the fall in exchange we are obliged to reduce our discounts to customers to Five per cent.

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MACGREGOR & CO.

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NEWLY ARRIVED.
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GLASS ENGRAVING, SIGN-BOARD AND
CARTON MAKING, IN VARIOUS SHAPES.
Photographic Goods of Every Description
in Stock.
Developing, Printing and Enlarging
SPECIALIST.
TELEPHONE 1219.
63

PEAK TRAMWAY COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
8.00 " " 9.30 " "	" " " "
9.30 " " 11.00 " "	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.30 p.m.	" " " "
12.30 p.m. to 2.30 " "	" " " "
2.30 " " 5.00 " "	" " " "
5.00 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
NIGHT CARS	
8.50 p.m., 9.00 p.m., 9.20 p.m.	
9.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.	Every 30 minutes
11.45 p.m.	
SATURDAYS	
Extra Car—12.00 Midnight	
SUNDAYS	
7.30 a.m.	
8.00 " " 10.30 a.m.	Every 15 minutes
10.30 " " 11.00 a.m.	" " " "
11.30 " " 12.00 noon	" " " "
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m.	" " " "
1.00 p.m. to 5.30 " "	" " " "
5.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "
8.00 " " 8.30 " "	" " " "
8.30 " " 8.00 " "	" " " "

SPECIAL CARS by arrangement at the Company's Office, Alexandra Buildings, Des Voeux Road.
Season and punch tickets available for all cars, not already full, running at the time stated in the Company's time-table, but not for special cars can be obtained on application at the Company's Office. No season ticket will be issued until payment therefor has been made in Bank Notes or by Cheque or Compro Order representing Bank Notes.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY.

TIME TABLE.

On and after THURSDAY, April 22nd, 1920, until further Notice.
(All previous Time Tables cancelled.)

DOWN TRAINS

Stations	No. 3 Local	No. 5 Through Express	No. 7 Local	No. 9 Through Slow	No. 11 Local	No. 13 Through Express	No. 15 Local	No. 17 Local	No. 19 Local	No. 21 Local	No. 23 Local	No. 25 Local
	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.	p.m.
CANTON (Tai Sha Tau) dep.	7.30	7.45	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	10.00	10.15
Shek Lung arr.	7.40	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25
Shek Lung dep.	7.45	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25
Shum Chun " arr.	7.50	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35
Shum Chun dep.	7.55	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40
Sheung Shui arr.	8.00	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05
Sheung Shui dep.	8.05	8.20	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10
Paoting arr.	8.10	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55
Paoting dep.	8.15	8.30	8.45	8.60	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20
Taipei Market arr.	8.20	8.35	8.50	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50	11.05
Taipei dep.	8.25	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10
Shatin arr.	8.30	8.45	8.60	8.75	8.90	9.05	9.20	9.35	9.50	10.05	10.20	10.35
Shatin dep.	8.35	8.50	8.65	8.80	8.95	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40
Lam Tsuen arr.	8.40	8.55	9.10	9.25	9.40	9.55	10.10	10.25	10.40	10.55	11.10	11.25
Lam Tsuen dep.	8.45	9.00	9.15	9.30	9.45	9.60	9.75	9.90	10.05	10.20	10.35	10.50



BOVRIL



1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Army, under the same High Command remains, and will remain, with the French and Belgian armies, on the Rhine.

...ome, and was on its way to the various
West End shops and Railway Stations for
further despatch abroad.

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "CADDOPPEAK" VOY. 2-HOME
FROM CALCUTTA via RANGOON
PENANG, SINGAPORE and SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns, at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit, signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 13th, at 10 A.M., and May 14th at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 14th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. [889]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" VOY. 18-OUT.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, via HONOLULU
JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI AND
MANILA.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that their cargo will be landed at their risk into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 13th at 10 A.M., and May 14th at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 14th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, May 10th, 1920. [806]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "LAKE GILPEN" VOY. 4-HOME.

FROM CALCUTTA via RANGOON
PENANG, SINGAPORE and
SAIGON.

THE above-mentioned vessel having arrived from the above mentioned ports, consignees of cargo are hereby informed that they must take immediate delivery of same from alongside, and all cargo impeding discharge will be landed at their risk and expense into the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on May 13th, at 10 A.M.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here after which they cannot be recognized.

No claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns, and all goods remaining undelivered after May 14th, will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.,
As Operators, U.S. Shipping Board,
Hongkong, May 10th, 1920. [807]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM KORE AND MOJI.

THE Steamship

"YATSHING"

having arrived from the above ports, consignees of cargo by her are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns at West Point, and stored at Consignees' risk.

Goods not cleared by May 13th, will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined.

Claims against the Steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.,
General Managers,
Hongkong, May 7th, 1920. [801]

SCHEER AND KITCHENER.

HOW "HAMPSHIRE" WAS LOST.

Admiral Scheer, in his reminiscences, writes:—

Preparations for the offensive were not neglected during the days in which England was making up her mind what her attitude was to be, and when at 7.47 p.m. on August 4th, 1914, we received the message, "State of war with England," we also heard the order to the auxiliary cruiser *Aronprue*, *Friedrich Wilhelm* to put to sea immediately. At 9.30 p.m. the auxiliary minelayer *Königin Luise* also left the *Emg* on the way to the Thames estuary.

Thus began the first essay in cruiser warfare and the introduction of *Königin Luise* operations on the English coast.

The wireless message to the *Königin Luise* had run: "Make for sea in Thames direction at top speed. Lay mines near neutral possible English coasts, not near Lat. coasts, and not farther north than the *Königin Luise*."

The task assigned to the *Königin Luise* was to lay the watchfulness of the English ship, under the command of Commander Böhm, held on her way.

The steamer which usually plied in summer to the watering-places of the North Sea islands was engaged about 11 a.m. and next morning by enemy cruisers and destroyers, and was sunk by a torpedo.

She had had time to sow her mines, however, with the result that the cruiser *Aronprue* (3,500 tons, launched 1911), which was pursuing her, fell a victim to them and followed the *Königin Luise* to the bottom with a loss of 131 men. Thus the first day of the war (August 5th.) had brought losses to both sides, and the first attack on the English coast had been a success for us.

However, the sacrifice it had involved had not been incurred in vain. It was not merely that it had cost the enemy a new cruiser. Far more important was the impression that this proof of a bold spirit of enterprise must have made on friend and foe alike. The situation at the outset thus appeared in such a light that in view of these aggressive operations the enemy thought that he could best protect himself by withdrawing to northern waters and did not take the other alternative of closing off, salting ports himself.

Throughout the whole war not a single mine was sown in our coasts, notwithstanding the thousands upon thousands which were employed in the open waters of the North Sea.

The auxiliary cruiser *Berlin* was sent out into the North Sea on the night of October 17th, 1918. Her commission was to lay mines off the most northerly point of Scotland, as we had reason to suspect a lively moment of warships there.

A lively moment of warships there. The *Berlin* was favoured by luck, for it was one of her mines to which the battleship *Admiral* fell a victim a week later.

She was so damaged that she had to be abandoned in a sinking condition. The English succeeded in keeping secret for a considerable time the loss of this great battleship, a loss which was a substantial success for our efforts at a substantial success for our efforts at its truth.

When the news leaked out at last its truth was definitely and decisively denied.

The *U-boat* could only prove effective against British trade if the boats succeeded in going to and fro unharmed between their base and their areas of activity.

Against this, strong opposition on the part of the enemy in the North Sea had to be overcome. This opposition was planned on a large scale.

We know from Lord Jellicoe's own lips that at the beginning of 1917 he had ordered 100,000 mines to be placed round the Heligoland Bight, and we were very soon to feel the effect of this.

The belt of mines which curved round from Tersehbelling to Horn's Reef grew closer and closer. At the same time our mine-sweeping operations were subjected to closer scrutiny on the enemy's part, so that very often by the evening of fresh work of many days was undone in a single night.

As the enemy laid his mines in concentric circles west of the line originally laid, the area over which our mine-sweepers had to work was constantly widening.

Unhappily, we never had the luck to catch the enemy mine-layers at their work, which they probably mostly undertook when darkness shielded them, at any rate when the mines were not laid by submarines.

To explain what might appear to be a mere incompetence on our part, we may remark that, so far as we know, the enemy's efforts in this direction met with little more success. I remember that on the return of one of our submarine mine-layers, I was told that this boat had laid her two thousandth mine on this journey.

How many difficulties she must have overcome before that work was achieved!

The cruiser *Hampshire*, on which Lord Kitchener went down, was sent to sea in a heavy storm in the belief that by approaching little danger was to be apprehended west of the Orkney, from mines or *U-boats*; and yet one of our boats (Lieutenant-Commander Curt Beitzen), had been at work, and had made use of the opportunity provided by the bad weather to lay the mines to which this ship was to fall a victim. We, too, often noticed that after stormy days, when the mine-sweepers work had to be interrupted, new mines had been laid in places which had been cleared just before the storm began.

Another difficulty that our mine-layers had to contend with was that they had to lay their mines quite near the British coast or the entrance to ports, where closer watch was kept and defence was more effective than in the open North Sea.

There, at a distance of 100 sea miles from Heligoland, we had to keep watch on what was being done at night on the extreme edge of the wide curve which stretched from the East Frisian coast right up to the Fens.

The great distance at which the mine-sweepers had to work made it necessary for us to send a strong protective force with them, for fear they should be surprised by a squadron of destroyers, which were greatly superior to them in armament and speed. At few attempts at catching them unawares had been made by the British, but these had been so half-hearted that our boats had got away with very slight damage and loss. After we had opened fire the enemy ships soon gave up the pursuit.

REPUBLICANS' PEACE RESOLUTIONS.

MR. WILSON DECLARES OPPOSITION.

The Washington correspondent of the *Times* wrote on March 29th:—

After a brief respite Congress returns this week to search for a way of re-establishing relations with Germany. The Knox resolution has been shelved, and the leaders of the House, after conference with Senator Lodge, have prepared a substitute, which, it is expected, will simply declare the existence of a state of peace.

This action is due to the inaction of the President. It had been hoped that Mr. Wilson would suggest steps for arrangements with both Germany and the Allies to tide things over until the country could finally decide about entering a modified League of Nations, and perhaps participating in the negotiations which many think will be necessary for modification of the Treaty of Versailles. The President, however, remains silent, and, though no one can say what he may or may not do to-morrow, the opinion gains that he proposes to meet by sheer inactivity the Senate's formal announcement that it is unable to authorize the ratification of the Treaty. This opinion is based upon the idea that he still believes that the country is behind him rather than the reservationists, and that it should be given a chance of declaring itself pending the election.

The talk continues of the possibility that he will himself try for a third term with the Covenant of the League as the chief issue. In well-informed quarters it is not believed that he will carry things as far as that, but it will be no surprise if he does secure the nomination by the Democrats of somebody like Mr. McAdoo upon the Covenant platform. But that is for the future. It is with the immediate effect of his apparent intransigence that Washington is interested. Great pressure is being put upon Mr. Wilson to recognize facts and make the best of a bad job until some more fortunate successor can get American foreign policy upon an even keel.

There is considerable scepticism about the possibility of clearing up the muddle by a Congressional peace resolution, even if the resolution survives the controversy which it will presumably stir up in the Senate between those who will try to tack on to it a declaration in favour of participation in a modified League and those who will try to burden it with a declaration in an opposite sense. Were the solution to pass and be vetoed by the President it would require a somewhat problematical two-thirds majority in both Houses before it could be enacted over the veto. Were it passed over the veto, Mr. Wilson might still ignore it and refuse to consult, or to do other things which the commercial community thinks it needs before it can compete effectively in German trade. In that case its passage would do little more than repeal various war emergency laws like the Food and Fuel Control Act, which still technically obtains.

THE PEOPLE'S IMPRESSION.

It must not be imagined that the country is as worried by all this as is Washington. For the people forget the Treaty of Peace has been relegated to obscure paragraphs in the Press. Confused news about the confusion in Germany, the Presidential campaign, the latest New York police scandal, profiteering in rents and other things, the housing problem, the collapse of the telephone system, the middle class saving ordinances in New York and some other cities (the National Daylight Saving Act was repealed last autumn at the behest of the farmers), the high cost of living, the grip and other domestic problems grip the public mind. Republicanism in Washington portends that the Government in Washington is falling into confusion more and more, and that there has not been a Cabinet meeting since the withdrawal of Mr. Lansing many weeks ago, are duly noted but are regretted mainly from a domestic point of view.

It is not the fact that the United States is drifting without a national foreign policy, that several Ambassadors and Ministers are kicking their heels, and so on, which troubles the people so much as fear that, unless Mr. Wilson's convalescence is unexpectedly expedited, the country for the next year is likely to continue the lack of leadership in putting her own affairs in order. There is mild annoyance that the Treaty cannot be disposed of and the American position towards the world defined; there is mild curiosity as to what new foray the President may attempt in European affairs, some grumbling at trade opportunities that the United States is supposed to be missing, but not even the Irish question and the German upheaval has excited so far the interest that would have arisen last summer.

"BACK THE LOT" AGAIN!

Admiral Fisher writes to *The Times*:—

Damnable return on the only access to the masses, when I "here and now" (as the Salvation Army say), incite to action! The Great Reform Bill was only carried when the people began burning hay ricks (Mind, I don't say "Burn down the House of Commons!") I wrote to you, when the Germans bottled the Fleet at Scapa Flow, what a German naval officer said, that we should always be ready to go to the aid of the people. So that they would never be gentlermen! It is now with the new German Militarist Government, which our politicians paved the way for, by not allowing independent German Republic! Look also at these "Downright scandalous" waste of money in every line of them! These bald-headed, rich-effete M.P.'s in like lions and vote like whipped curs! Back the lot!

THE TERROR AROUND BERLIN.

PASSIONS LET LOOSE.

According to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* news is gradually leaking out of the course of events in the surroundings of Berlin during the revolution and the subsequent days. These places were the scene of constant fighting between nervous groups who shot at sight.

Three main adversaries took part in these suburban fights. They were:—

The revolutionaries, called by the general term of "Baltic," though they included men of the Naval Brigade and other units;

The Reichswehr and *Siebertswehr*, called Government troops;

The armed workpeople, loosely referred to as Communists or Spartacists, though their ranks contained many persons not belonging to either of these parties.

Roughly it may be said that the workmen had armed themselves against the Baltic troops in defence of the Republic against monarchism, and that the Government, regarding both as equally in opposition to peace and order, tried to suppress them separately, through its own troops under General von Seeckt.

The fight between the Government troops and the Baltic troops was few. Both were too well armed to risk many collisions. But actions against the armed workmen by the Government troops were frequent and sanguinary. Perhaps the worst of them all was that which took place at Köpenick.

This town lies south-east from Berlin, on the banks of the Upper Spree, and is a manufacturing town of about 35,000 inhabitants, mainly engaged in the aeroplane industry. They are admitted to be a rough lot. Close by is the *Adlershof* Aerodrome, and not far off is *Friedrichshagen*, where the Albatross aeroplane works are situated. At the last-named place there was a store of arms. When the news became known of Berlin the workmen seized these arms, for the purpose, as they said, of defending themselves against the reactionaries. The arms appear to have been issued by officials of the two Socialist parties to regular formations of workmen in these and neighbouring industrial centres. At first, at any rate, they seem to have had the support of the bourgeoisie.

PETROL STORE CAPTURED.

Troops came into Köpenick on March 19th in motor lorries. A fight immediately developed, as might be expected with so much explosive material about. The workmen appear at first to have had the best of it; they took a number of soldiers prisoner and were surprised to find that they were not Baltic troops at all, but Government troops. They apparently treated these men well and gave the wounded first aid. Already they seemed to have tried to break off the fighting at one place, but they had lost touch with the neighbouring towns, and on the next day a fight at *Adlershof* occurred in which the workmen captured the petrol store of the aerodrome, the defenders, who were all officers, being killed to a man and the workmen looting heavily.

Strong forces now came up against them, and they tried to surrender, but the Government troops would not let their leaders approach, even with a white flag. One gets an appalling picture of panic as one hears descriptions of these fights among buildings. Failing to get into touch the workmen's leaders prevailed on their men to go home and cease fighting. Accordingly they withdrew in the night. There was no opposition when the Government troops entered Köpenick next morning.

As soon as the soldiers had secured the town they began a house-to-house visitation, and shot out of hand all persons taken in possession of arms. This does not necessarily mean that many were shot, for the workmen seem to have been very skilful in hiding their weapons, and the stories of the number killed all bear the stamp of panic. Nevertheless, the Government troops seem to have instituted a terror. They set up summary Courts-martial, before which they tried their prisoners, including most of the leaders. Seven of the leaders were condemned to be shot, and the sentences were carried out; their names were Katran (a well-known Independent Socialist), Heiland, Eckert, Kugel, Dirre, Wienecke, and Kasper. Others of the prisoners appear also to have been executed. One can well believe it.

In a dispatch from the officer commanding the Government troops operating here, a copy of which I have seen, says the correspondent, "the statement is made in plain language that the bodies of the officers who were killed in defending the petrol store at *Adlershof* were found terribly mutilated. Their skulls had been smashed in with hammers, their faces hacked, and so on. One gets from this a further picture of the frenzied panic that must have possessed the men who did it."

These were the passions that broke loose everywhere when Dr. Kapp and General Lüttich launched their revolution on an over-strung country.

Here is a little story, says *The Sphere*, the moral of which would seem to be that honesty is sometimes but a second-best policy after all. A certain V. A. D. was invited out to dinner, and from this simple beginning sprang the whole adventure. For the invitation came from rich people, and the girl, being young and possibly foolish, was perturbed by the fact that she possessed no jewellery suitable to the occasion, and, accordingly, hid her to be seen, and bought herself a 10s. 6d. pearl necklace and bought herself a 10s. 6d. pearl necklace and bought herself a 10s. 6d. pearl necklace.

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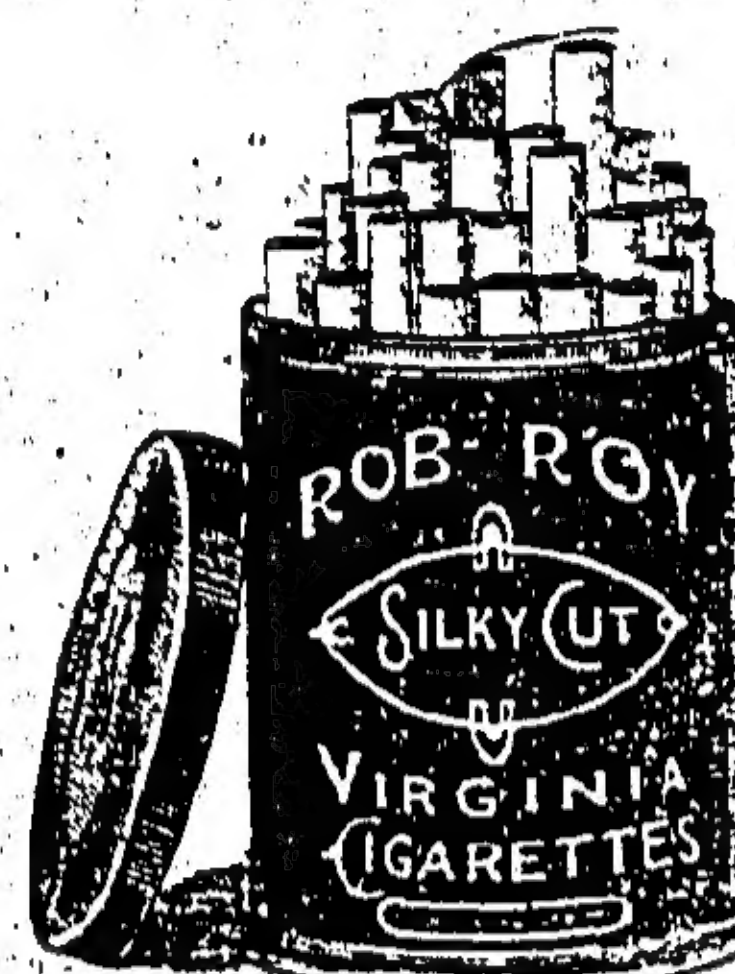
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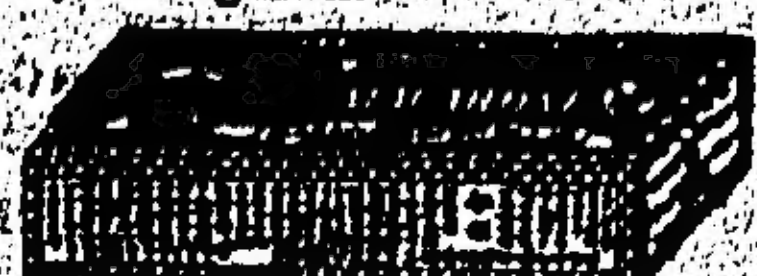
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MESOPOTAMIA AND THE MANDATE

OUR PROSPECTIVE TRUST.

General Sir E. G. Barrow writes to *The Times*:—As one intimately acquainted with the inner history of the first years of our occupation of Mesopotamia and of the factors which influenced each stage in our advance up the Tigris, perhaps you will allow me to comment on your article of March 27th under the above heading. After saying that you "cannot agree that it was ever necessary to make a military advance to Baghdad," you go on to state that "It is sometimes objected that the area of Basra will be difficult to hold, and it was precisely such technical military objections which led Mr. Asquith's ministry in 1915."

So far from this being the case, the India Office view, while Lord Curzon was Secretary of State, prevailed—viz. that we should restrict ourselves to the Basra-Kurna position, covered as it was by the desert on the west and by the marshes of the Shatt-el-Arab delta on the north, and that this restricted area could be held against any force the Turks could bring against it, so long as Persia remained neutral. These principles were duly set forth in a Memorandum laid before the Secretary of State, and I may remark incidentally that these now advanced by Sir C. Townshend and quoted approvingly by you are extraordinarily similar. Anyhow, these principles at that time governed our policy, and thanks to the insistence of Lord Curzon, a second Indian division for the defence of the occupied area was eventually conceded, but only just in time, as when in the spring of 1915 the Turks, regardless of Persian neutrality, advanced against the pipe-line, and when their attack on Basra from the west developed, we probably should have lost both Basra and the oil-fields but for the prompt arrival of the reinforcements dispatched from India under the peremptory orders of Mr. Asquith's Government as conveyed by the India Office on March 5th, 1915. The Turkish attack through Persian territory, somewhat weakened the force of the arguments used in the Memorandum above referred to, so that later on the Government gave way to pressure from both Sir J. Nixon and from India for an advance to Amara and eventually to Kut—viz. para. 17 and 18 of the Mesopotamia Commission Report, to which I would invite your attention, more particularly to the telegram of April 24th from the Secretary of State to the Viceroy, therein quoted, a careful perusal of which ought to have demonstrated irrefutably to both public and Press the soundness of the views held up to that time by Mr. Asquith's Government.

On the other hand, your article contends that Mr. Asquith is entirely right in holding that "we shall sooner or later be driven to advance to the shores of the Black Sea, or even to the Caspian." I venture to assert the contrary. The lofty mountains to the north and east of Mosul present an obvious military barrier to further advance, just as the mountains on the Indian frontier, or the Alps in Europe, form respectively a practical boundary between the countries contiguous thereon. Moreover, the fact that to reach the Black Sea or the Caspian we should have to traverse Armenian or Persian territory is surely a safeguard against further advance, especially if the League of Nations does its duty. Further, Mr. Asquith's view is, I submit, not "in complete accord with every lesson to be derived from our history as an Empire." In India it is true that we were inexorably compelled by circumstances to absorb province after province until about 70 years ago, but then all further advance was arrested by the formidable barrier presented by the Himalayas and the Suliman ranges.

You next comment on the optimistic views of Mr. Lloyd George on the rich resources of Mesopotamia. It is true that time and toil are necessary to develop these resources, but surely it is not true to assume that the oil profits will find their way into private pockets. The Government holds two-thirds of the Ordinary shares in the Anglo-Persian Oil Company, and it will presumably have entire control of the railways, so that we may at least hope that two-thirds of the profits will find their way into the pockets of the State, and that, as in India, a handsome income will be earned on the capital cost of railways and irrigation canals, apart from the enormous benefits conferred by them on the local population.

Finally, I venture to differ from you in hoping that Government will not be tempted at this stage to limit our military commitments, as you suggest, to garrisoning the Basra area and providing a cavalry bodyguard for the British Resident at Baghdad. If so, we may expect a repetition of the Cavignani tragedy at Kabul, or of the Legation episode at Peking. Further, let me observe that in such a case our railways will not give us ample opportunity for prompt intervention in the interior should necessity arise, as inevitably they will at once be cut at a dozen vital points, and the whole country will be seething in the throes of anarchy before reinforcements can arrive from India. The fatal results of inadequate garrisons are exemplified at this very moment by the state of Syria and Cilicia.

NUPTIALS ABOLISH OLD LAW

The marriage between the Princess Mikasa and the Korean Prince Ron will cause the annulment of a law old in the annals of Japan. Heretofore, it has been illegal for a Japanese to marry a Korean. There has never been an equivalent law in Korea. Now, however, according to Mr. Okuma, of the Government office of Korea in Tokyo, the law in Japan will be annulled.

VANCOUVER HONOURS JAPANESE VOLUNTEERS

MEMORIAL TO MEN WHO DIED IN THE ALLIED CAUSE.

The unveiling of a monument erected in memory of Japanese volunteers who joined the Canadian Expedition to Central Europe and who sacrificed their lives in the Allied cause took place at Vancouver Park on April 9th. A band belonging to the ex-Soldiers' Association played a Dead March and after a brief address by the President of the Japanese Association, the Rev. Grant offered a prayer in honour of the deceased. Mr. McClay, a member of the Municipal Council, as representative of citizens, unveiled the monument when the band played the National Anthem of Canada. With the playing of "God Save the King," the ceremony was brought to a conclusion.

A dinner was given at a Hotel that evening by the Japanese Association, at which were present Mr. Uchida, Japanese Consul, President of the British Columbia University, officers of the Canadian army corps, and representative citizens, the assembly numbering two hundred. A Canadian expert who was in charge of the monument read a report on the work which cost \$15,000. This function has made a profound impression on Canadians generally.—*Nichi Nichi*.

BRITAIN BIDDING FOR DANUBE TRADE

BIG COMMERCIAL CORPORATIONS TO ASSIST COUNTRIES.

According to the *Japan Advertiser*, a cable received by the Bank of Japan from London announces that leading bankers in London have just organized the Anglo-Danube Association with the co-operation of some important commercial corporations in the British capital. This new body which will soon be a working corporation has it as its object assisting Austria and other new countries along the five Danube economically.

The economic relief of the warring nations in Europe has been a vexed question in Great Britain. The present plan is one of the outcomes of conferences held by such well-known banks and corporations as the Lloyds Bank, the London County and Westminster Bank, the Bank of London, the City of London, the Midland Bank, and the British Trade Corporation.

NEW FREIGHT SERVICE TO FAR EAST

GREEN STAR LINE TO RUN WEEKLY SERVICE.

Word has been received in Yokohama of the opening of another freight service to the Far East. The Green Star Line, which is already operating a large number of freighters on the Pacific, will inaugurate a weekly service from Baltimore. It is believed that the first steamer will be dispatched immediately. As far as known the new line will be composed of United States Shipping Board ships. The first to leave will be the *Eurana*, followed by the *Lancaster*, *Canina*, *City of Omaha*, *Chippewa*, and the *Maine*.

The ports of call in the Far East will be Yokohama, Kobe, Shanghai, Hongkong and Manila. When these ships begin to arrive at Yokohama, in addition to those already operated by the Green Star Line and the Admiral Line, it is more than probable that more records will be broken in regard to the number of steamers calling at that port.

SOUTH SEA ISLANDS

MILITARY GOVERNMENT TO GIVE PLACE TO CIVIL.

It is reported that at a recent meeting of the Japanese Cabinet it was decided to leave the control of the South Sea Islands, which Japan acquired according to the Versailles treaty, from the Navy Department to the Home Department. When the transfer is completed, the present Government there will be replaced by a Civil Government. The Navy Department, however, will introduce the necessary estimates for the administration of the islands in the forthcoming extraordinary session of the Diet.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

NEGOTIATIONS SUSPENDED.

The Tokyo *Nichi Nichi* states that in view of the League of Nations Covenant and other Peace developments, Great Britain and Japan are prepared to discuss modifications of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. But owing to important European questions requiring prompt attention, Downing Street is unable to push such negotiations with Japan. Japan hoped to conclude these negotiations soon, especially in consideration of a certain grave diplomatic question, but the latter was solved very easily. Altogether, the purporters on the subject are now in abeyance.

THE ECONOMIC DEPRESSION IN JAPAN.

WANT TO RESTRICT IMPORTS NOW.

The conference of the United Chamber of Commerce in Tokyo, has passed resolutions to the following effect:—
1.—To urge upon the Government the enforcement of restrictions on imports.
2.—To establish a policy for preventing the exodus of the country's specie.
3.—To adjust the business of various companies whose foundations are weak.
4.—To derive measures for the benefit of the unemployed.

A TIENTSIN BANKRUPTCY.

CHARGES OF USING VIOLENT EXPRESSIONS.

M. Charles Marges, of the China Strawbraid Exports Co., Tientsin, was recently adjudged bankrupt by the Judicial Adviser to the French Legation, sitting in the French Consular Court. The petition to have M. Marges declared bankrupt was made by several Tientsin banks, including the Banque Industrielle, Banque l'Indo Chine, Asia Banking Corporation and Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China. The total amount involved is roughly estimated at Tael 400,000.

M. Marges was placed under arrest pending the decision on the petition and afterwards remained under arrest charged with being a menace to the public peace.

He was afterwards charged before Judge Toussaint, who was assisted by two Assessors, with having used violent and threatening expressions in divers places, such as the Banque de l'Indo Chine, the Banque Industrielle de Chine and the Cercle d'Esime towards Messieurs Lecot and Popu, Managers of the said institutions.

Evidence in support of this was given by the gentlemen in question and in addition M. Tondon and a French officer gave evidence as to certain abusive words which were made use of by M. Marges towards Monsieur Popu in the precincts of the Cercle d'Esime.

The procedure in the French Court is very different to that adopted in the British Supreme Court and the presiding Judge makes many more interpellations in the course of the hearing than what usually takes place in our tribunals. Briefly put Monsieur Popu, who was the principal complainant, accused M. Marges of using threatening and abusive language towards him and of calling the Banque Industrielle robbers (robbers), the General Manager, Monsieur Pernotte, pro Boche, and of using other very uncomplimentary terms towards the company.

As regards M. Lecot, M. Marges was accused of having gone into the private quarters of the Manager of the Banque de l'Indo Chine and of having been abusive towards M. Lecot, his (M. Marges) attitude frightening Madame Lecot.

M. Lecot, in the course of his evidence, stated that he had to appeal for protection from the French Police, which was promptly given to him. Accused was found guilty of disturbing the public peace, but there were extenuating circumstances such as provocation, etc., and this being the case, a nominal sentence of three months was given, which was, however, suspended under the Benar law, a law which corresponds in some respects to the British First Offenders Act. Further, if M. Marges during the next 5 years had no other cases against him this nominal conviction would be completely wiped out and as far as the indictments on which he was tried were concerned he was free.

The Court will now try the Bankruptcy case.

THE SHANGHAI COTTON CO.

WINDING-UP PETITION.

His Honour Judge Skinner Turner sat in H.M. Supreme Court, at Shanghai, last week, to hear the petition of Mr. F. J. Burrell for the winding-up of the Shanghai Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd. Mr. Duncan McNeill appeared in support of the petition, and Mr. R. N. Macleod in opposition thereto.

The cross-examination of Mr. Matthews was very lengthy. He said that he did not know before that day that there had been an offer of Tls. 500 per share. He thought the shares were worth at least Tls. 800 in February, but not now.

Mr. Macleod—Do you say that Mr. Potts, who was associated with you, had no authority to make an offer to sell the shares at Tls. 500 apiece?
Witness—Not from me.
Witness said he thought the time limit of six weeks for tenders was too short.

Mr. Macleod—You think advertising in Shanghai, Japan and Hongkong is not enough?
Witness—No. Why not go to India, London or America? Supposing people in India wanted to buy the mill they would probably want to come and inspect it.

The new Order in Council, witness admitted, required that the management of British companies should be British, and it was a matter of importance to all shareholders that the business of the present company should not be stopped.

Mr. Macleod—In fact it might affect the price you would get on the sale?
Witness—Yes.
Mr. Macleod—And if the mill had been stopped for some considerable time the purchase price would be very seriously affected?
Witness—Yes.

The profits of the company for the last year would be between three and five million taels, witness said. He did not know of any shortage of labour as regards all cotton mills in Shanghai at the present time, nor did he know that there were two or three Japanese cotton mills in course of erection in Shanghai.

H.M.S. "HAWKINS" AT SHANGHAI.

SOME CHINESE VISITORS.

An informal and exceedingly pleasant little function took place at Shanghai on the 7th inst. when a party of Chinese, at the kind invitation of Captain R. Henderson, C.B., R.N., paid a visit to H.M.S. *Hawkins* and were shown over her. The party consisted, amongst others, of the Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Chairman of the Nantao Chamber, (the Vice-President of the Chinese Volunteers Association) and the comrades of the leading British firms. Mr. H. J. Brett, H.M. Acting Commercial Counselor of Legation, Paymaster Commander Gyles, R.N., the British Naval Agent, and Mr. E. M. Gull, Secretary to the British Chamber of Commerce accompanied the party, which was kindly placed at the visitors' disposal by Mr. C. G. Humphrys, manager of the Asiatic Petroleum Co.

Captain Henderson welcomed the visitors who were introduced to the Ward Room officers and then shown over the ship. At the conclusion of the tour which included the Engine Rooms, Torpedo Rooms, Magazines and the quarters of both officers and men the visitors were taken to the Captain's cabin, where Captain Henderson, in a short and apposite speech, proposed their health. Mr. Chang Nih-yun replied on behalf of Mr. Chu Pao-shan and thanked Captain Henderson for the great honour which he had done them. Mr. Yuan Hung-kuei, Vice-President of the Chinese Volunteers Association, speaking in Chinese, expressed the pleasure all had felt in being invited and the interest with which they had listened to all that had been told them. Such visits, he said, were a sign of the increasingly intimate relations of Britons and Chinese. Captain Henderson, replying, said how keenly interested he and his officers were in China's welfare and progress and thanked the visitors for the very appreciative way in which this small token of friendship had been received. After light refreshments of champagne, sandwiches and cigarettes, the party returned to Shanghai. Mr. Chang Nih-yun calling for three cheers for Captain Henderson and H.M.S. *Hawkins* as the launch left the cruiser's side.

APPROACH TO TSINGTAO.

THE PROHIBITION AREA.

The present non-existence of the prohibition area for navigation in the approach to the port of Tsingtao extending from the west of Takungtao Island to the east of Chafengtao Island, is probably not yet widely known. Applications for the withdrawal of this prohibition area have frequently been made to the Japanese authorities at Tsingtao, so that the following statement by the Japanese authorities is worthy of note.

After the surrender of Tsingtao in 1914, the Japanese Naval Authorities immediately took the necessary steps to keep the fairways of the port quite safe, and to sweep all the mines that had been laid by the Germans in the approaches to Kiaochow Bay. It was feared, however, that there might be slight danger in the area extending from the West of Takungtao Island to the east of Chafengtao Island, and therefore on July 1st, 1915, the Ordinance No. 22 was issued prohibiting the area for navigation and this area was marked in the chart published by the Japanese Naval Hydrographic Office. A minesweeping was carried out so thoroughly by the Japanese Naval Authorities that they were satisfied there was no longer any danger in the approaches to Tsingtao, and the prohibition area was withdrawn on November 30th, 1915, by the Tsingtao Government Ordinance No. 121. "Labor" a Japanese Naval Hydrographic Office Order (No. 234) to the same effect was repeatedly published for the information of all concerned, and the prohibition area disappeared from the Hydrographic Office charts as long ago as November, 1915.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN NETHERLANDS-INDIA.

Mr. A. E. Carleton, the American Consul at Medan, Sumatra, in a report on the Sumatra East Coast trade states that, according to Government returns, the amount of foreign capital invested in the Sumatra East Coast, for 1918, was about \$84,000,000 (gold). The following are the countries holding this capital:—

Netherlands, \$37,537,000; Netherlands, \$4,422,000; Great Britain, \$23,578,000; United States, \$9,889,200; Belgium, \$5,068,200; France, \$1,328,800; Germany, \$722,600; total, \$84,530,000.

A ROMANTIC SHIP-NAME.

The Japanese cruiser *Adzuma* is at present in European waters, and a London paper says of her:—She is one of the most romantically named warships afloat: the name *Adzuma* literally meaning "My Wife," and being in its origin the subject of a famous story. In the first century A.D. the Heir Apparent to the Throne of Japan and his Consort, Princess Tachibana, set out on a voyage from Sagami to Kadzuma. A storm arose during the passage, and the Princess, hoping to prevent the foundering of the tiny vessel, flung herself into the sea. Years afterwards the Prince, in his anguish, used to climb the Mt. Fuji, from which he could gaze on the spot of the tragedy. The white lightning of Mt. Fuji was the *Adzuma*.

GENERAL JANIN IN HONGKONG.

"TWO YEARS' USELESS WORK IN SIBERIA."

NO OPTIMISM POSSIBLE REGARDING THE FUTURE.

General Janin, till recently Commander-in-Chief of the Czech-Slovak, Polish, British, French, Rumanian, Serbian and Croatian troops in Siberia, was in Hongkong yesterday on board the French steamer *Armand Belin*, en route for Marseilles and Paris. For the past year and a half he has guided the military activities of nearly 30,000 troops, and only time will tell whether the Allied activities among a mass of Russians who do not know what they want was fruitful or otherwise. At present, as the distinguished visitor admitted to a *Daily Press* reporter yesterday, it would seem as if it was nearly two years of wasted effort, which tended not in the least degree to bring about order in a disordered country.

General Janin is a charming personality, and our reporter, who boarded the *Armand Belin* yesterday, found him willing to speak about the 18 months he spent in Siberia, but anxious not to commit himself to any opinion on such matters as the Allies' purpose in going to Siberia, their method of fighting Bolshevism by aiding Admiral Kolchak and their determination to leave Siberia before the task they set themselves originally had time to germinate. The General told our reporter that he was 57 years old, and that he was born in Alsace.

He received his education at the military academy of St. Cyr, and after a period of service on the War Office Staff, he was given command of the 66th Regiment of Infantry, which appointment he held when the great war broke out. After serving with distinction in the fighting in the North of France in the early days of the war, General Janin was appointed to Marshal Joffre's staff, and, later, when Joffre's war waned, he became Chief of Staff to General Castelnau. In 1918 when the military situation in Russia demanded the attention of the Allies, a Military Mission, under General Janin, was despatched to Petrograd. General Janin told our reporter that he was a personal friend of the late Czar, who was a man of many good qualities. A keen student of political movements, he realised that the bloody revolution was a certainty. The ill-success of the Russian troops was made the weapon with which the revolutionaries got rid, once and for all, of the regime which they had for generations plotted to overthrow.

General Janin remained in Russia for some months after the revolution, and he had the painful experience of seeing the last of the Romanovs disgraced. In 1917, he returned to France, and was given the task of reorganising the Czech-Slovak army operating against the Germans on the Western Front. When the revolution spread to Siberia, and Bolshevism was making itself a force in the country, the Supreme Council thought it necessary that the anti-Bolshevik troops should be under one command, and General Janin went to Siberia at the head of a French Mission. This was in November, 1918. Since then, the troops which he commanded have had a chequered career, and they are now in the process of evacuating Siberia.

GENERAL JANIN'S DENIAL OF RESPONSIBILITY FOR KOLCHAK'S DEATH.

Our reporter endeavoured to obtain from the General how Kolchak met with his death, and elicited an emphatic denial to the freely circulated story—repeated to our reporter by a Czech officer on the American front—a fortnight ago—that he had ordered the Czech-Slovaks, with whom Kolchak had taken refuge, to surrender to the Bolsheviks. "I did not do this," said General Janin. "I knew Kolchak. I had met him in Russia before the revolution, and, during nine or ten months at Omsk, I gave him my best advice. In fact, both I and the British officers at Omsk advised Kolchak not to persist in his intentions, and he would not take our advice. When the revolution broke out at Omsk, and Kolchak had to go away, I realised that his power was broken."

"And then," ventured the reporter, "Kolchak was retreating slowly eastwards, and all the time the Bolsheviks were trying to capture him. At Irkutsk, Kolchak was responsible for many murders. He killed 31 officials of the town and 40 railway employees, and there was a local revolution at Irkutsk. He was arrested in a little cottage westward of Irkutsk, and before Semenov was able to send troops to aid him, he was shot. I had nothing to do with his surrender. I am sure he was not surrendered. He was in hiding, and was captured by Social Revolutionaries from Irkutsk."

"You did not make any effort to save him!"

"I was many miles away at the time, on the east. The Czech-Slovaks, who were 18 miles away from Irkutsk, had been ordered by their Government not to interfere any further in the internal affairs of Russia."

"What was your opinion of Kolchak?"

General Janin made the typical French gesture. "He did not take my advice. The Allies helped him, and all was wasted. It was a time of many mistakes."

"Did the Allies do any good in Siberia?"

"I do not like to say. To me it seems that it was all useless. It was like seed sown on the stones."

"And it may come up!"

"No, I do not think so. Seed sown on the stones can never grow."

(Continued on page 4 of next column.)

NEW RATES OF PAY.

SANITARY DEPARTMENT INCREASES.

The following rates of pay have been approved for the Sanitary Department:—
Medical Officer of Health—£600 to £1,000 by increments of £50.
Colonial Veterinary Surgeon—£600 to £800 by increments of £20.
Secretary—£450 to £550 by increments of £10.
Two Senior Sanitary Inspectors—£400 to £480 by increments of £20.
14 Sanitary Inspectors, Class I.—£320 to £360 by increments of £10.
18 Sanitary Inspectors, Class II.—£280 to £300 by increments of £10.
All Inspectors are entitled to free quarters.

Inspectors Laible and Lyon go into the senior grade.
Inspectors now on dollar salaries and Inspector Fisher are given the option of entering the first class or of continuing on their present salaries with a non-pensionable allowance of 20 per cent. added. If an officer elects to remain on his dollar salary his pension will be paid at the fixed exchange rate, whatever the actual rate of exchange may be. The officers concerned are informed that the decision which they now make cannot be reconsidered, provided that in the case of a vacancy in the senior appointments the officer promoted, may take the sterling salary of the appointment.

Inspectors now on the scale £240 to £270 go into Class I.
Inspectors now on the scales £185 to £200 and £200 to £230 go into Class II.

The Medical Officer of Health loses his house allowance and comes under the rent allowance scheme.

THE POLICE PAY.

MAJORITY SATISFIED.

The announcement of the increases in the scale of pay of the Police Force has been received with satisfaction by the majority. The recruits in the force, however, are not yet satisfied. They argue that in the new pay they actually lose £7 per month. The Indians, too, do not feel inclined to accept either of the alternative scales offered to them, stating that they would be the losers to an appreciable extent.

The Police sergeants, who are now sub-inspectors receive £320, rising to £390 as against £185 rising to £175. Under this increase the following benefit: Sub-Inspectors Hodge, Ingham, Ogg, Murphy, Moore, Willis, Fox, Cockle, Pincott, McKay, Bond, Willis, Davis, Pitt, Cooper, Lanningan, Burchell, Spencer, Grant, Blackman, Aris, Purdon, R. Lanningan, Sutton, Jackson, Floyd, Cargill, Spears, Moody, and Cullford.

SPORT.

HONGKONG C.C. TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

OPEN DOUBLES CHAMPIONSHIP.

The semi-final in the Open Doubles Championship between Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Ramjahn and Sirdas and Omar Ramjahn, attracted a large gathering of spectators, yesterday, including H.E. the Governor and Lady Stubbs. It was generally anticipated that Ng Sze Kwong and his partner, who have had considerable experience in local championships, would defeat their younger opponents. The younger pair are to be congratulated, however, on the opposition they put up. Playing with care and skill the two youngsters favourably impressed the spectators with their ability and stretched their opponents' powers considerably before the latter ran out the winners. As the scores indicate, the game was no run away victory, but for the smashing of Ng Sze Kwong and the long driving of A. H. Ramjahn the youngsters might have proved victorious. The older pair won the first two sets 8-6, 6-2 and received a surprise in the third set when the youngsters won 6-4. The last set saw several deuces and the game continued for some time before Ng Sze Kwong and A. H. Ramjahn ran out winners, 8-4.

But the Allies thought they were doing right when they tried to create order and stem Bolshevism in Siberia!

The National Council (Supreme Council) of Paris thought so. That is why I was sent to Siberia, and I did my duty. It is one thing to plan in Paris and another to perform in Siberia!

"What is going to happen in Siberia?"

"I do not know. No man knows. Perhaps the Devil could tell, but I am only a man, so I cannot venture to tell. The peoples of Siberia are not all Bolshevists. They are against all forms of Government, and want to be free to do as they like. The country is divided against itself."

"Can you tell us about the Japanese?"

"I can tell you only what I have heard. I do not know much about them myself, because I did not command the Japanese troops, who held the railroads in the Vladivostok end, and had, also, a body of troops in the Amur district. I know, when I was there, they had one Division in Siberia, but I have been told that they are bringing reinforcements."

"And mean to stay?"

The French gesture was the answer. "I cannot say. It is not my business, and I am not concerned. I did not even go to Vladivostok when I was leaving Siberia. I went to Harbin and took train to Peking, and from there to Shanghai."

General Janin said he was charmed with the beauties of Hongkong, but "it is very hot after Siberia." The only consolation our reporter could offer was that he was going to pass through better regions.

YING WA COLLEGE.

ANNUAL ATHLETIC SPORTS.

The annual athletic sports of the Ying Wa College were held yesterday afternoon on the Race-course in bright weather. The students entered into the spirit of the afternoon with zest, and some interesting and keenly contested events were witnessed. Fung Yu Kai secured the Senior Championship and Ho King the Junior Championship. At the conclusion the prizes were distributed by the Hon. Mr. P. Hobson Holyoak.

Mr. A. Hughes, the Headmaster, stated that the sports had been very successful, thanks to the generosity of friends, especially Mr. Holyoak, who had contributed largely to the Prize Fund. They were very glad to see Mr. Holyoak who had always taken a keen interest in the sports of the school. He also thanked Mr. Evans Stewart, who had just come from France, for acting as Judge, Corporal Tilling, for acting as starter, and the teachers for generally looking after the arrangements.

After the prizes had been presented, Mr. Holyoak, addressing the boys, said that he must confess he had been led in to make a speech as he was not informed that he would have to do so when he was invited to present the prizes. He was very busy during the day and did not have the time to prepare one and it was for that reason, too, that he was unable to come to witness even the last race although he had very much wished to be present. He appreciated very much the invitation of Mr. Hughes to distribute the prizes and he regarded it as a compliment, as for many years he had taken part in school sports himself and had secured many trophies. Therefore, he was always in sympathy with school sports. He had been absent from the Colony for several months and had only just returned, and nothing struck him more forcibly than the development and growth of sports among the Chinese schoolboys. There seemed to be greater interest in sports to-day than there was twelve months ago. It had been his privilege to watch since his return some exceedingly fine games of football played by the Chinese team and he had been profoundly impressed by the progress made in the science of football and sports generally. He thought it best, not only for the school-boy himself but for the Colony generally, that sports should be progressing. It brought a clearer understanding between master and boy, and a healthy body and a sane mind. Englishmen had always been tainted that they placed that if the whole history of the war were written not a little part of the successes won on the field of battle might be ascribed to the love of sport and the development of the sporting instinct in the public schools of England. It was a sign of the times and would make, for a truer, and a better spirit of understanding among the different peoples, and it would be of immense benefit to the vast Empire of China to which they belonged. He was always glad when the best side won, no matter whether it was Chinese or English, for the true spirit of sport was to see the best man win. He thanked them very much. (Applause.)

Chairs were called for Mr. Holyoak and lustily given.

The following were the results:—
LONG JUMP (SENIOR).—1, Fung Yu Kai and Ng Wai Tak (tie); 2, Chan Shain Yew; 3, Fung Yu Kai.
LONG JUMP (JUNIOR).—1, Ho King; 2, Ng Wai Tak; 3, Chan Kwei Sang.
100 YARDS (SENIOR).—1, Fung Yu Kai; 2, Ng Wai Tak; 3, Cheong Kong Cha.
100 YARDS (JUNIOR).—1, Keng Chuen On; 2, Ho King; 3, Ng Wai Tak.
100 YARDS (SMALL BOYS).—1, Chan Kwei Sang; 2, Tong Tai Lam; 3, Tam Shan Wan.

HIGH JUMP (SENIOR).—1, Lo Kam Tat; 2, Cheong Kong Cha; 3, Chan Shain Yew.

HIGH JUMP (JUNIOR).—1, Ng Wai Keng; 2, Fu Ping Yee; 3, Au King.
220 YARDS (SENIOR).—1, Fung Yu Kai; 2, Ng Wai Tak; 3, Cheong Kong Cha.
220 YARDS (JUNIOR).—1, Keng Chuen On; 2, Ho King; 3, Ng Wai Keng.
220 YARDS (SMALL BOYS).—1, Chan Kwei Sang; 2, Tong Tai Lam; 3, Sun Yu San.

300 YARDS (HANDICAP).—1, Au Ping Kwong; 2, Sun Yu San; 3, Tam Yai Kuen.

QUARTER MILE (SENIOR).—1, Fung Yu Kai; 2, Ng Wai Tak; 3, Chan Shain Yew.

QUARTER MILE (JUNIOR).—1, Cheung Ping Kwei; 2, Ho King; 3, Cheung Heung Cha.

HALF MILE (SMALL BOYS).—1, Yung Ku Tung; 2, Hung Chan Chia; 3, Leung Siu Wai.

HALF MILE (SENIOR).—1, Sun Yu Ping; 2, Leung Kap Pak; 3, Tam Wing Ip.

HALF MILE (JUNIOR).—1, Au King; 2, Ko Yau Sing; 3, Ng Wai Keng.

ONE MILE (SENIOR).—1, Tam Hong Ning; 2, Ho Wai; 3, Pan U Hang.

ONE MILE (SMALL BOYS).—1, Lau Hing Chit; 2, Ping Siu Kee; 3, Tong Kwei Chiu.

MATHEMATICAL RACE.—1, Cheung Ping King; 2, Leung Nai Hang; 3, Ng Yu Tung.

TAM RACE.—1, Class 2; 2, Class 4; 3, Class 7.

JAPANESE MATE FINED.

REFUSAL TO GIVE INFORMATION.

M. Yamaguchi, the first mate of the *ss. Yei Maru No. 2*, was charged yesterday, before Captain Basil Tylour, R.N., Marine Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. C. D. Thomson, boarding officer, with unlawfully delaying and impeding the Harbour Master in obtaining the information of the ship as required in accordance with Table KA of the Merchant Shipping Ordinance, and also for refusing on Tuesday to give such information as required, in Victoria Harbour.

The boarding officer said that at 8 a.m. on Tuesday he went alongside the vessel on her arrival. Both sides of the ship were taken up by lighters, and he found it difficult to get on board. So he sent the coxswain with the boarding form with a request that it might be filled in and returned. About fifteen minutes later, the coxswain came back with the form not filled, saying that the mate refused to fill it as he had no time, and that he did not care for the Europeans in the launch. Complainant then went on board himself and asked him why he did not fill in the form. He was sitting in his room at the time, turned round and said he had no time to do so. Complainant then asked for the master, and was told that he was ashore. Defendant ignored complainant altogether and went on with his work. After a lot of talk, the boarding officer got him to sign the form. He also told him that he would report the matter to the Harbour Master. Defendant became very aggressive, and coming out of his room as the boarding officer was leaving to return to the launch made many remarks, the gist of which he did not catch. The complainant left the ship after he had wasted half an hour. There were nineteen ships to be boarded that morning.

The defendant did not seem to be certain as to what happened. He was fined \$25.

MAGISTRACY ITEMS.

STEALING AN OPIUM PIPE.

A Chinese pleaded guilty to stealing several articles, including a silver opium pipe, from a house in Gough Street.

Defendant was arrested in the street by a Chinese constable to whom he voluntarily made the confession that the articles in his possession were stolen. A previous conviction being against him, defendant was sentenced to three months' hard labour.

EXPORTING SILVER COINS.

Two Chinese were charged with attempting to export \$33 in subsidiary coins.

Both pleaded ignorance of the regulations, stating that they were going back to the country after worshipping their ancestors' tombs.

Mr. Smith drew their attention to the fact that notices, relating to the prohibition, had been posted on all the wharves and they ought to have noticed them. He confiscated the money.

ABSENT JURORS.

Mr. L. A. V. Ribeiro, appeared before the Court, yesterday, to show cause why he should not be fined for absenting himself from a Coroner's jury for which he had been summoned.

Mr. Ribeiro said that he thought the summons was for the Supreme Court and he went there. He saw Mr. Malboirne who directed him to the Police Court. That was the reason for his appearing late.

Mr. Hutchison dismissed Mr. Ribeiro with a caution, remarking that he would have to serve on the next jury.

Mr. J. G. Pilger, another absent juror, said that he confused the time. He thought it was 3.15 p.m. He was fined \$10. Mr. Hutchison remarking that he could not allow that sort of thing.

THEFT OF GYPSEN.

A Chinese was charged with stealing a quantity of gypsen from the Cement Works at Hung Hom.

Defendant stated that he was engaged to carry the stuff by one of the men in the works.

A constable said that he saw defendant carrying the gypsen and stopped him. He questioned the man who took him to a house, and pointed out another man, who, he said, gave it to him.

This man, who was presented in Court, denied it, stating that he was not acquainted with defendant.

Inspector Aris stated that the defendant must have got the gypsen from a man inside the works as it would be impossible for defendant to have taken it himself. One of the iron bars of the fencing, however, had been twisted, allowing a man to get in.

Mr. J. R. Sousa, of the Cement Works, stated that defendant used to act as a substitute.

Mr. Smith remarked that he thought there had been some collusion. He sentenced defendant to three months' hard labour.

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IN THE LATEST ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STYLES. TWO-PIECE IN FINE AND MEDIUM WEIGHTS.

STOCKINETTE COSTUMES IN SILK. COTTON AND WOOL—ALSO LADIES' BATHING CAPS AND SANDALS.

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	SHORE AT LELEI WAI	FOX TROT	"
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BRITISH SALESMAN for European Shipchandlery Store. General knowledge of Harbour Work essential. Apply stating salary required to—
Box No. 914.
Care of "Daily Press" Office.

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A HOUSE or FLAT on the Peak for Summer Months from beginning July. A. D. STEWART,
St. Paul's College.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB
TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

SUBJECT to weather conditions the following dates have been fixed—
Final Open Championship Singles, Tuesday, 18th May.
Final Open Championship Doubles, Thursday, 20th May.
Challenge Round Open Championship Singles, Tuesday, 25th May.
RESERVED SEATS may now be booked by Members and Subscribers in the Pavilion, except between the hours of 4.15 and 6.30 p.m.

The lists will remain open at the Pavilion until Friday evening, 14th May, after that date they will be transferred to Messrs. MOUTRIE & CO. PRICES \$1 each.
Hongkong, May 15th, 1920.

TO LET.

THREE-ROOMED FLAT on Shamoon, Canton.
Apply—
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TO LET.

A SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.
Apply to—
HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,
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TO LET FURNISHED.

A VA HOUSE, May Road.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT AND AGENCY CO., LTD.

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

THE MISSES DE VINE AND TERREY, SOCIETY ENTERTAINERS, WILL INTRODUCE HARMONY AND SONG AT THE USUAL TEA DANCE AND DINNER DANCE TO BE HELD ON SATURDAY, MAY 16th, SUNDAY, MAY 16th.
Orchestral Concerts during Tiffin and Afternoon.

ST. JOHN'S CATHEDRAL

ORGAN RECITAL

MONDAY,
May 17th,
at 6 p.m.

PALACE HOTEL, KOWLOON
Corner of Haiphong & Hankow Roads
Tel. K. 1.

TWO Minutes from Ferry and Railway stations. This Hotel has just been completely renovated and refurnished is now up-to-date in every respect and under English Management.
Online under personal supervision of the Proprietor.
BAR AND BILLIARD ROOMS.
TERMS MODERATE.
Special Arrangements for Families on Application to—
J. H. O'BERRY,
Proprietor.

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at HARRY FAIRLEY on SATURDAY, MAY 15th, commencing at 3.30 p.m.
The Charge of Admission will be \$1 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or GYMKHANA CLUB.
Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price.
The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.
Hongkong, May 7th, 1920.

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 47th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Society will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Society will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 51st ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920.

BRITISH TRADERS' INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 54th ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of the Company will be held at its Head Office, Nos. 3 and 4, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong, on FRIDAY, MAY 21st, 1920, at 12.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statements of Account to 31st December, 1919, and of declaring Dividends, etc.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 8th May to 31st May, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board,
C. H. P. HAY,
Deputy General Manager.
Hongkong, May 4th, 1920.

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Company Offices, St. George's Buildings, on SATURDAY, MAY 22nd, 1920, at 11.30 a.m., for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts to 29th February, 1920, and electing Directors and Auditors.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 15th to the 22nd May, 1920, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

THE CANTON INSURANCE OFFICE, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRTY-NINTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, MAY 25th, 1920, at 11.30 a.m.
The TRANSFER BOOKS and REGISTER of MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th May to the 25th May, 1920, both days inclusive.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.,
General Agents.
Hongkong, May 3rd, 1920.

FRENCH LESSONS

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CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

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Directory of the Far East

INTIMATIONS

KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

AMOI, CHINA.

SECRETARY.

THE KULANGSU MUNICIPAL COUNCIL OF AMOI is prepared to receive applications for the position of **SECRETARY**.
The candidate must have a knowledge of Book-keeping and a knowledge of Police work would be a recommendation.
Applications are to be by letter addressed to the Chairman of the Council, from whom particulars of the conditions of service can be obtained, and should give full details of the applicant's qualification for the position.
Applicants should enclose copies of any references or testimonials they wish to submit for the consideration of the Council.
The appointment is to be made, and the duties undertaken, as immediately as possible.
By Order,
H. J. MORSE,
Chairman.
Kulangsu, Amoi, 29th April, 1920.

P. & O. BANKING CORPORATION.

Capital ... £5,000,000.
in £10 Shares
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Lists now open. Payments: £10.00 on application, £5.00 on allotment, £4.2-6 on 1st July, 1920.
Falling Nominations in London application will be received by the undersigned who expect telegraphic information when Lists closed.
Full allotment cannot be guaranteed.
Payment by telegraphic transfer against receipts here, certificates issued London.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents,
P. & O. S. N. Co.,
8, Des Vaux Road,
Hongkong, May 11th, 1920.

S.S. "LEUTENANT DE LA TOUR" COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from LONDON & ANTWERP in connection with above Steamer are hereby informed that their goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon To-day requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned. Goods remaining undelivered after the 13th inst., at Noon, will be subject to re-land and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 17th inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 10 a.m.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
B. ROSENTHAL,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, May 7th, 1920.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAZEMBE"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of Holsa Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.
No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns and all Goods remaining undelivered after 5th May, will be subject to re-land.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 15th May, 1920, or they will not be recognized.
All Broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesday or Friday between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and Noon, within the free storage period.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD.,
General Agents,
Hongkong, April 29th, 1920.

A. G. DA ROCHA.

IS THE AUCTIONEER

A. G. DA ROCHA,
AUCTIONEER, SURVEYOR AND
GENERAL BROKER.

FAVOURED with instructions from Mrs. A. WATERS, will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, May 14th, 1920, at 2.30 p.m., at No. 9, SALISBURY AVENUE, KOWLOON.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising—

Single and Double Bedsteads, Ornaments, Chairs, Dining table, Glassware, Pictures, Dressing table, Washstand, Toilet Sets, Shanghai Baths, and Sundries.

On view on the day of sale.
Terms—Cash on Delivery.

INTIMATION

LAVENDER
WATER.

The Old English

Perfume.

Ideal for summer.

Fragrant and

refreshing.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

DEATH.

KOCH.—At Victoria Hospital, on May 15th, 1920, MARY FREDERICK CHRISTIAN KOCH, (aged 5 years), dearly beloved son of Mary Frederick Christian Koch, Marine Superintendent, Asiatic Petroleum Co. Funeral cortege will pass the Monument at 5 p.m. to-day (Thursday).

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The family of the late Mrs. W. G. HUMPHREYS beg to tender their heartfelt thanks to those who so kindly sent wreaths and condolences in their recent and bereavement, also to those who attended the funeral.

Hongkong Office: 10A, DES VAUX RD., C.
LONDON Office: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 15th, 1920.

THE CHINO-JAPANESE TREATIES OF 1915.

It is rarely that one finds in China a political question that is still a live issue after five years, but the matters dealt with in the fifth of the pamphlets of the China National Defence League in Europe, "Chino-Japanese Treaties of 1915," still occupy the forefront of the stage although half a decade has elapsed since Japan issued her ultimatum to China. There is no need now to discuss all these twenty-one items in detail; for practical purposes the case has boiled itself down to the question of the status of the ex-German rights in Shantung, or, to bring the matter to its finest point, to the manner in which the negotiations with regard to the ultimate disposal of these rights shall be conducted.

It is easy to demonstrate the oppressive character of many of the clauses of the 1915 Treaty; it is also easy to demonstrate that they were violently forced on China and that she did not sign them of her own free will. As the author of the pamphlet puts it: "That consent to the Treaty of 'Twenty-one Demands' was not freely given, is fresh in the memory of all, and requires no further demonstration." But even so, the fact remains that China did by Treaty bind herself to a certain procedure with regard to the former German interests in Shantung, and that three and a half years later (on September

24th, 1918, to be exact) she signed a further agreement which recognized the validity of the concessions previously granted. It is also open to remark that the principal part of the Treaties signed by China, from the Treaty of Nanking onwards, have had to be extorted from her by force; we do not allude to this in order to justify Japan's high-handed proceedings, but simply because in this question it is necessary to keep to the strict facts and to avoid confusing the issue by sentimental considerations. Frankly, we should have much preferred to have seen the ex-German rights in China returned to her directly by the Treaty of Versailles; this is the course that sentiment would have favoured, but it would not have been in accordance with the strict logic of facts. The rights being dealt with had been lost to China for over twenty years; in a large measure they had never existed for China, but had been created by Germany. But for the war, there is no probability that Germany would ever have been expropriated, but China took no share in the expropriation—on the contrary, her attitude at that time tended rather to facilitate Germany's retention of her possessions in Shantung, for while German soldiers were allowed to travel through Chinese territory and over Chinese Government railways to reinforce the garrison, difficulties were made when facilities of the same nature were required for the besieging force. China had a seat at the Peace Conference in virtue of a tardy declaration of war made when there could no longer be serious doubt as to the ultimate issue; Japan's declaration of war was made when the Germans were advancing hot-foot on Paris. Japan's contribution to the Allied cause may not have been commensurate with her resources, but it infinitely outshadows the 130,000 coolies that, to Monsieur CLEMENCEAU'S indignation, Mr. LU TSIANG-SHANG referred to. We make no mention of China's feeble representation at the Peace Conference, for we doubt whether this made any difference to the decisions reached at Versailles. The Treaty-making plenipotentiaries were confronted with the above facts, plus a Treaty between China and Japan agreeing as to the disposal of the ex-German rights, which Treaty the Chinese Government had made no effort to repudiate. However much we may regret the decision, it is impossible to see how any other could have been logically arrived at.

This is all past history, but it is essential to the question of the "Twenty-one Demands" in the form in which it now presents itself. Japan is willing to negotiate regarding the return to China of the ex-German rights; China is anxious for the restoration of those rights, but objects to dealing with Japan directly, on the ground that to do so implies that these rights have already been effectively transferred to Japan. But assuming that this is the true ground of China's objection, it is difficult to see in what other way the matter can be dealt with. The Peace Conference arrived at the only conclusion that could be logically drawn from the whole of the facts, and there is no possibility of this decision being revised; the League of Nations has stated that the matter is beyond its jurisdiction. However much we may sympathize with China, we are forced to the conclusion that the direct negotiations to which she is now so rigidly opposed will ultimately be found to be inevitable.

The dollar yesterday afternoon went down to 4s. 1d. on demand.
Two cases (one death) of small-pox were reported in the Colony on Tuesday.
The dates for the finals in the Tennis championships are announced to-day in an advertisement.
Mr. Hector William Sassoon, younger son of the senior partner, Sir Edward Sassoon, Bt., has been taken into partnership in the firm of Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.
The Police are searching for a man who stabbed a Chinese in Kowloon City Road on Tuesday night. The injured man is in more or less a precarious condition in the hospital.
The United States Shipping Board vessel, the *Tacoma*, is discharging her cargo of oil at this port preparatory to entering dock as she struck a reef off Tamsan on the 9th instant, and has been damaged.

The Banque Industrielle de Chine has opened its agency in Antwerp; it would seem, remarks a Home paper, that Antwerp is rapidly regaining much of the connection it had with the Far East prior to the war.

The blackwood carpenters in the Colony have struck work and are demanding a twenty per cent increase to their salaries. The employers are unable to meet the demand as there is a slump at present in the furniture market.

The recent heavy rains have dislodged earth and stones from the outcrops at several points along the road round the island. The damage is receiving prompt attention from the Public Works Department.

Mr. W. H. Drummond, barrister-at-law, who was recently admitted to practice before the Supreme Court of Hongkong, was last week admitted to practice before H.B.M.'s Supreme Court for China.

Mr. J. H. Wallace, the General Agent of the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd., leaves Hongkong shortly on a long deferred holiday of five months. Mr. A. A. Cox, from Shanghai, will act for Mr. Wallace.

A Chinese woman, in attempting to alight from a moving tram-car, fell off the footboard and received several bruises on her head. She refused to go to hospital, stating that her home remedy would cure her quicker.

We observe that some of the firms in Shanghai are announcing changes in business hours during the summer months as follows:—Mondays to Fridays: 9.30 a.m. to 12 noon and 2 p.m. to 4.30 p.m. Saturdays: 8.30 a.m. to 12 noon.

Sir Charles Addis, one of the London managers of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, was recently presented to His Majesty the King, on appointment to the Lieutenantancy of the City. Sir Charles was presented by the Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.

Leut. Mastaro, the Italian aviator, who recently met with an accident when he was returning his flight from Canton to Shanghai via Foochow, has abandoned his proposed flight from Shanghai to Canton and back to Shanghai, but he will make the flight from Foochow to Shanghai.

Bishop Norris, of North China, who is on his way to the Lambeth Conference, will be in Hongkong during next week-end and will preach at St. John's Cathedral on Sunday at 11 a.m. and 6 p.m. Bishop Norris was last in the Colony in 1916 when he took part in the Mission of Repentance and Hope.

Mrs. W. J. Titcher left the Colony for England yesterday, travelling by the P. & O. steamer *Vera*. A large number of friends assembled at Blake Pier at ten o'clock to bid her *bon voyage*, including many of the teachers and girls of the Belkiss Public School of which she was for many years the Headmistress.

Lady Amelia Jackson has erected in St. James' Church, Essex, a stained glass window in memory of her husband, Sir Thomas Jackson, who died on St. Thomas's Day, 1915, aged seventy-four years, and of their youngest son, Captain Claud Stewart Jackson, Coldstream Guards, who was killed in action in France on October 9th, 1917.

Dr. S. C. Ho, son of the Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, left for England yesterday by the *Armand Behne* and was seen off by a large number of Chinese friends. Dr. Ho is proceeding to England to bring back his wife, an English girl, who was unable to accompany him during his last trip to China, owing to the passport restrictions consequent on the war.

Fifteen schools, one higher and fourteen primary, have been opened by the Educational Department of the Board of Railways at various places along the Peking-Mukden, Tientsin-Pukow, Peking-Hankow, and Peking-Suiyuan lines for the education of the children of Government railway employees. It is planned to open a railway technical school within a year or two.

Capt. R. A. Williams, M.O., B.S.C., A.M.I.E.E., etc., has resigned his position as chief testing engineer in the Shanghai Municipal Electricity Department to become Engineer and Manager of the Tientsin British Municipal Electricity Department. Capt. Williams served with his Majesty's forces in France in 1915, and was attached to the Royal Engineers. He gained the Military Cross, was once wounded and three times mentioned in despatches.

Chinese press reports say that the Government of Canton will soon be gambling monopoly for another three years. A Mr. Li from Hongkong is said to be anxious of capturing the monopoly and is negotiating with some officials for it, while the present holders of the monopoly are also doing their best to retain the privilege. This evil traffic, the *Canton Times* states, gives some \$4,000,000 to the government for military purposes. It is noteworthy that the Anti-Gambling Society is making a campaign to enrol 200,000 members to fight gambling.

The next Organ Recital of the present series will be given in St. John's Cathedral on Monday next at 6 p.m. by Mr. Denman Fuller. The programme will include some pieces which are rather out of the ordinary run, such as John Ireland's "Elegiac Romance" and the fourth number from Tchaikovsky's famous "Nutcracker Suite." Ireland is one of the writers of the modern advanced British school and has suddenly come into prominence during the last three or four years; the example chosen of his work is one well calculated to show off the formal resources of any large organ and is to be played here for the first time. The lighter school is represented in the programme by Bernard Johnson's "Pavane" and "Trio." In addition, Mr. Denman Fuller will play Rheinberger's Prelude in E-flat minor, and that most brilliant of all Toccatos, the one in F major by Widor, the distinguished French composer and organist.

POLISH ADVENTURE IN RUSSIA: ATTITUDE OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

TURKISH TREATY TERMS: GREECE GETS EASTERN THRAE.

MASSACRE IN MEXICO: POLITICAL PRISONERS KILLED WHOLESALE.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE WAR ON BOLSHEVISM.

POLAND NOT HELPED BY BRITAIN.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Frederick Roberts, Mr. Churchill stated that there was a small British Military Intelligence Mission at Warsaw which was not accompanying the Polish forces or engaging in the offensive, though it was quite likely that the officer in charge of it was keeping in touch with the operations. The British War Office has not assisted the Polish offensive, but the British and French Governments formerly helped to strengthen and equip the Polish Army, that being an essential part of the policy of the Versailles Treaty.

HOPES OF POLAND AND UKRAINE.

LONDON, May 11th.

The *Morning Post's* Warsaw correspondent says Pilsudski regards the line of the Dnieper as the best natural frontier and does not intend going beyond this, ensuring a granary for Poland and an outlet to the Black Sea.

The Polish-Ukrainian agreement gives the former considerable influence in the construction of the Ukrainian Government. Polish experts will predominate the railways which in the first consideration, with the Ukrainians who hope to take charge of rich Governments, lying at the head of the Dnieper with Ekaterinopol as the easternmost point which, held firmly, will be an impenetrable bulwark, enabling the Anti-Bolsheviks in South Russia to renew their activities.

LITHUANIAN PEACE POUR- PARLERS.

KOVNO, May 11th.

The Lithuanian and Soviet Russia peace negotiations have been opened.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH WARSHIPS IN BLACK SEA.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Major Barnes, Mr. Walter Long said that Allied warships in the Black Sea will continue to bombard the Russian coast until the Bolsheviks cease hostilities with General Wrangel's Crimean Army with a view to discussing an armistice.

BRITAIN NOT CONSULTED BY POLAND.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Commander Kenworthy, Mr. Bonar Law stated that Poland had not consulted Great Britain before beginning its offensive against Russia. Though the provisional Eastern frontier of Poland was laid down the Allies were not yet able to determine it definitely. No useful purpose would be served at present by submitting the question to arbitration or the League of Nations.

LONDON BUSMEN.

NOT SATISFIED WITH COMPANY'S OFFER.

LONDON, May 10th.

The ballot of the London busmen on the Company's offer of 6s. a week rise has resulted in a 3 to 1 majority against its acceptance.

The busmen claim that 6s. would not meet the increased cost of living.

THE PRINCE OF WALES RECEPTION, AT NELSON.

LONDON, May 10th.

The Prince of Wales' reception in the South Island was equally enthusiastic as in the North. On landing at Picton, the Prince of Wales met with a splendid reception on the entire route to Nelson where an immense gathering gave him an ovation.

LATEST CABLES.

CANADIAN MINISTER AT WASHINGTON.

TO ACT AS BRITISH AMBASSADOR ON OCCASIONS.

LONDON, May 11th.

Mr. Bonar Law made an important announcement in the House of Commons with reference to Canada to-night. He said that the British and Canadian Governments had arranged to provide more complete representation of Canadian interests than provided so far. It had been, accordingly, agreed that His Majesty, on the advice of his Canadian Ministers, appoint a Minister Plenipotentiary who may have charge of Canadian affairs and at all times be the ordinary channel of communication with the United States Government in purely Canadian affairs. The Minister will be instructed by, and report direct to, the Canadian Government. In the absence of the Ambassador the Canadian Minister will take charge of the whole Embassy and representation of Imperial as well as Canadian interests. He will be accredited by His Majesty to the President with the necessary powers in this connection.

Mr. Bonar Law continued that this new arrangement will not denote any departure either by the British or the Canadian Government from the principle of diplomatic unity of the British Empire. The need for this important step was realised by those Governments for some time. There has been direct communication between Washington and Ottawa for some years, but the constantly increasing importance of Canadian interests in the United States made it apparent that Canada should be represented there distinctly. It will doubtless tend to expedite negotiations, and first hand acquaintance with Canadian conditions will, naturally, promote good understanding. In view of the peculiarly close relations which have always existed between the people of Canada and the United States, it is also confidently expected that the new step will have very desirable results in maintaining and strengthening the friendly relations and co-operation between the Empire and the United States.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S ADVICE.

TO OREGON DEMOCRATIC LEADERS.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

President Wilson has telegraphed to the Democratic leaders of the State of Oregon requesting the Democratic Party to enter the Presidential campaign "squarely in favour of the Versailles Treaty and opposed to the Senate's reservations."

AMERICAN SOCIALISTS.

NATIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.

New York, May 9th.

The National Convention of the Socialist Party of America was held here. Two hundred delegates attended. Mr. Morris Hillquit, the temporary Chairman, in a speech, attacked President Wilson's administration and predicted that 9,000,000 Socialists would vote against Mr. Wilson in the coming elections.

SOCIALIST FOR PRESIDENCY.

New York, May 10th.

The speakers at the Socialist Convention hailed Eugene Debs, now imprisoned in Atlanta, as the Socialist candidate for the Presidency, and also advocated gaining International Socialism peacefully through "reinforcement of political by industrial action."

TURKISH TREATY.

OFFICIAL SUMMARY.

LONDON, May 11th.

An official summary of the Turkish Treaty handed to the Turkish Delegation in Paris this afternoon has been issued. The Treaty is divided into thirteen parts, the first of which contains the Covenant of the League of Nations, and the second describes the new geographical frontiers of Turkey—that in Europe, being approximately the Chatalja line. The boundaries in Asia remain the same, except as regards the southern frontier which starts from the coast south of Adana and proceeds in an easterly direction from the south of Marsh Diabek to the present boundary south-west of Urmiya, thence northwards to Ararat, and north-west to a few miles south of Batum. The third part consists of thirteen sections and binds the Turks to accept the political changes caused by the Treaty, and establishes a special international regime for the Dardanelles and the Straits which are not subject to blockade nor belligerency, except in pursuance of a decision of the Council of the League of Nations.

The third part further provides autonomy as far as possible and eventual independence for Kurdistan, places a special regime in Smyrna under Turkish sovereignty but effective Greek administration, assigns Eastern Thrace, approximately to the Chatalja Line, Greece, and provides for the recognition of the new States of the Hejaz and Arabia, and mandates for Syria, Mesopotamia and Palestine—in connection with which it assigns the British Government jurisdiction of November 2nd, 1917, in favour of the national home of the Jewish people. It also provides for the Turkish recognition of the new situation created by the war in Egypt, the Sudan, Cyrenaica and Tunisia.

The fourth part deals with the protection of the religious, racial and justice minorities in Turkey, provides for a tribunal controlled by mixed arbitral commissions appointed by the League of Nations, in favour of non-Turkish subjects who were injured during the war.

EARLIER CABLES.

DISTRIBUTION OF TERRITORY.

PARIS, May 11th.

Le Journal says that the Turkish Treaty provides the restriction of Turkey's territory in Europe to the extreme of the peninsula on which Constantinople is situated. The remainder of European Turkey, including Gallipoli, is to be handed over to the Greeks. Armenia, comprising the provinces of Van, Moukhtsis and part of the province of Erzerum, has been granted complete independence with a sea outlet at Batum which will be internationalised. The Turks are allowed an army of 50,000.

With regard to sphere of influence, France secures Cilicia, the Italian the vilayets of Konia, Adalia and large part of the coastlands at Herak and Thasos of the Holy Places have been entrusted to a British Commission under the League of Nations. The League also protects the minorities.

TROUBLE IN IRA.

MASSACRE OF CHAIANS.

PARIS, May 11th.

The *Times's* Haifa correspondent says that Arabs are raiding Palestinian villages in the French zone south of Tyre. Five hundred people have been massacred in Ainbil. Refugees are piling up in the British zone.

BOXING ADME.

JOE BECKETT DITS BOM- BARDIER.

L. May 10th.

At the Olympia, fight the heavy-weight championship Britain, Joe Beckett knocked out Elmer Wells in the third round. The Olympia was packed. The fight was fast and furious. Elmer Wells boxed splendidly. He showed good blows, but Beckett's attack prevailed in the second round. He floored him in a left jolt to the jaw third round. In a fierce mix up, Beckett sent Wells down with a machine gun jab for the full count.

FRANCE'S POWER OF RECOVERY.

M. MILLERAND'S CLAIM.

PARIS, May 8th.

His message says:—In a speech delivered at the closing session of the Inter-Parliamentary Commercial Conference, M. Millerand gave a reminder of France's vitality and power of recovery. He emphasised the firm determination of the French nation to obtain reparation for the devastated provinces of France. He said he resolutely accepted the policy of work and restriction. Ten of its richest Departments had been systematically laid waste. It is asking too much of us to demand that we should think first of the enemy of yesterday, while we still suffer from these terrible ravages. France is working since the 1st month of 1919. Exports have been increasing. The first three months of this year have given wonderful results; the exports have almost doubled the total of last year for the same period. We have nearly reached the figures of 1913. If the increase continues—and we have every ground to believe that it will—we can count upon our economic situation being completely re-established. American statistics admit that during 1919, the first year of the work of reconstitution, France was second only to Great Britain among the exporting European countries. Does that mean that France can carry out this effort of reconstruction alone without the aid of the Allies? Would it be absurd to suppose so? One of the great lessons of the war has been that the fates of all nations are linked together.

AMERICAN RAILWAYS.

URGENT NEED FOR ROLLING STOCK.

The *Times's* New York correspondent says that the executive heads of the railways, testifying before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, declared that unless financial help was forthcoming from the Government American railways in the not distant future would find it impossible to move perishable or non-perishable food to the market. Already the railways had ordered 518 locomotives and 27,700 freight cars, involving an obligation to the Banks of \$28,000,000.

FRENCH STRIKE MENACE.

CONFEDERATION SUFFERS GREAT REVERSE.

PARIS, May 11th.

To-day indicated that the power of the General Labour Confederation has been broken, despite the fact that it was regarded as the greatest and best organised industrial organisation in Europe. The transport workers have almost unanimously ignored the strike order.

VIENNA DEMONSTRATIONS.

TWO KILLED: TEN WOUNDED.

VIENNA, May 11th.

A monster parade of 800,000 demonstrated against the reaction in favour of a tax on capital. There were no disorders, but a Communist meeting at Linz was followed by serious rioting. The barracks were stormed and firing ensued. Two civilians were killed and 10 wounded.

EARLIER CABLES.

BRITISH COAL FOR COALING STATIONS.

NOT SUFFICIENT FOR PLACES EAST OF SUEZ.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, in the course of a reply to Mr. Houston—as regards the inability of the British coaling depot at Port Said to secure a cargo of South Wales coal (1 coal) Mr. Bridgman said that the available exportable surplus coal was not less than one-third of that before the war. There has been, consequently, great difficulty in ensuring supplies to the Atlantic and the Mediterranean coaling stations, much less to the Allies and the British possessions abroad. He regretted he was unable to undertake that the supply will be adequate for supplies of British coal for stations east of Suez which about resort, as far as possible to Indian and South African coal.

SUPREME COUNCIL.

VIEWS OF BRITISH GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Captain Wedgwood Benn, Mr. Bonar Law stated that the Government did not favour the suggestion that the Supreme Council in any form should be made permanent, as a coequal or superior authority to the Council of the League of Nations.

OIL IN BRITAIN.

HUNDRED THOUSAND GALLONS OBTAINED.

LONDON, May 11th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Viscount Curzon, Mr. Kellaway said that eleven oil wells had been drilled in Britain. One had been abandoned owing to the presence of much water. So far, 100,000 gallons of oil had been produced which had been stored pending the decision of the oil rights. Nine other wells were being drilled.

UNREST IN IRELAND.

BUDGET OF OUTRAGES.

PARIS, May 11th.

It has been ascertained that a third constable was killed on patrol. He was cycling to Dunwooley to investigate reports of firing there.

Another murder occurred when a Police Sergeant and a constable of the Cavalry Force were ambushed near Glenortly Hut, which stubbornly resisted a Sinn Féin attack on January 31st. The Sergeant then led the garrison. He was killed instantaneously. The constable escaped unhurt, although shot at by four assailants.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAWLESSNESS IN GALWAY.

PARIS, May 11th.

The three masked men who cut off the girl's hair, mentioned in a cable of May 4th, have been sentenced to the maximum six months imprisonment.

Six men have been sentenced to a month for cattle driving in Galway where, it is declared, a most lawless state exists throughout the country. No man's property is safe. Meanwhile, big cattle drives are continuing unabated. Hundreds armed with bludgeons are participating in daylight raids in all parts of the country. The utmost congestion and confusion prevails in the high-roads.

THREE MORE POLICEMEN MURDERED.

LONDON, May 10th.

A patrol consisting of four members of the Constabulary attached to Timoleague Police Station in County Cork was ambushed. A sergeant and two constables were shot dead. The other constable was badly wounded.

HOME RULE BILL IN COMMITTEE STAGE.

LONDON, May 10th.

The House of Commons entered the Committee Stage of the Home Rule Bill. Before the discussion opened, the Chairman over-ruled a number of amendments embodying alternative schemes as equivalent to negatives of the Bill, but permitted Mr. Asquith to move an amendment providing a single Irish Parliament with county option to Ulster, limited to a period of six years on the lines of the 1914 Act.

Mr. Asquith maintained that the duplication of Parliaments, executives and judiciaries gave every opportunity of friction. The Government's plan did not countenance any section of Irish opinion. It would not be stepping-stone to Irish unity.

Mr. Bonar Law emphatically asserted that Mr. Asquith did not realise all that had happened in the last six years. While it was true that the Irish members had not voted for the Government's Bill, it was equally true that they would oppose Mr. Asquith's proposal.

Ulster's attitude is an immense advance on 1914. Whereas Ulster then insisted on exclusion, it had now accepted local Government for the whole of Ireland. Mr. Bonar Law laid stress upon the extent to which Ireland had suffered from uninformed foreign and Dominion comment which asked: "Why not let Ireland govern herself?" If the Government's proposal were adopted we could say to the world: "We have given you as generous a measure of Local Government as we think possible, on conditions which mean that the moment Irishmen can agree among themselves they can have it completely in one Parliament." (Cheers.)—The Government's object was to make unity easier. Sir Edward Carson regarded the six-year proposal as retrograde and impracticable. "Although he detested the idea of breaking up the Parliament of the United Kingdom," he pledged himself "in the interests of an attempt at peace that Ulster would do its best to work its Parliament if enacted."

HUNGARIAN TREATY.

STATEMENT IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, May 10th.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir G. Elliott, Mr. Bonar Law said that he had no reason to anticipate that Hungary would refuse to sign the Peace Treaty.

COUNTRY CRICKET.

HOBBS SCORES CENTURY.

LONDON, May 10th.

Surrey beat Warwick by an innings and 239 runs, Hobbs scoring 132. Essex beat Northamptonshire by ten wickets.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

AVIATOR DELAYED.

PEKING, May 11th.

The Italian aviator, who was due to-day, has been delayed at Tsingtau by engine trouble and sickness. He will arrive on Monday.

THE "SILESIA" INCIDENT SETTLED.

PEKING, May 11th.

The Silesia incident closed to-day with an exchange of Notes between the Italian Legation and the Waichaiopu. The former explains the difficulty of interfering with the action of the Maritime Court, but the Government have induced the Lloyd Triestino Company to withdraw the action and, consequently, the steamer will be released within six days. Italy asks China not to claim damages, and China agrees to this but declines to accept responsibility for any third party who may bring an action claiming damages.

AMERICA, JAPAN AND SIBERIA.

PEKING, May 11th.

A message from Washington states that the U.S.A. Government issued a statement on May 8th denying that America had reached any agreement endorsing Japanese action in Siberia.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

JAPAN AND THE CONSORTIUM.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

The State Department is informed that Japan has withdrawn all objections to the formation of the Consortium of bankers to promote a loan to China. A note has been prepared accepting the terms of Great Britain, America and France.

ROME-TO-TOKYO FLIGHT.

CALCUTTA, May 7th.

Lieutenant Rana, who is participating in the Rome to Tokyo flight, has arrived here from Allahabad.

NO NEWS OF STEAMER "ANGHIN."

LONDON, May 10th.

A Colombo wireless states that British steamer *Anghin*, of Singapore, reported an outbreak of fire in No. 3 hold but stated that it had been brought under control. Her position was 8deg. North latitude and 80deg. East longitude. There has been no news of the steamer since the morning of May 8th.

LATEST CABLES.

THE MEXICAN FERMENT.

FOUR GARRISONS JOIN REBELS.

NEW YORK, May 9th.

The Mexican revolutionists announce that the garrisons of four towns have joined the revolt. It is reported that General Villa, who is near Chihuahua, has declared a truce with the rebels with the object of joining forces with them. All telegraph and railway communications between the United States border and Mexico City have been severed.

EARLIER CABLES.

SLAUGHTER OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

EL PASO, May 10th.

General Murguia, Carancaston, the Federal Commander of Mexico City, before leaving the capital, carried out a wholesale slaughter of political prisoners in the Santiago military prison. Fifteen Generals are among those killed.

AMERICAN DESTROYERS LEAVE.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

Five American destroyers left Keywest for Tampico.

CARRANZA IN HIDING.

GALVESTON, May 10th.

Carranza is reported to be in hiding in Vera Cruz which the revolutionists are occupying. His arrest is momentarily expected.

VILLA IN CHIHUAHUA.

JUAZES, May 10th.

General Villa has laid down arms and turned over his men to the revolutionaries in Chihuahua City.

THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE.

The *Times's* correspondent at New York says that the immediate future of Mexico depends on the continued agreement between Generals Obregon and Carranza. He declares that a series of political consultations brought the two together. Obregon opened a campaign in favour of his own candidature, which was widely supported, but the Carranzistas desired to have the elections in July, whereupon Carranza directed Obregon. It was the former who directed the capture of Mexico City.

It is stated that the revolutionary movement favours that free and fair elections be held in Mexico with no interference from Carranza, and the appointment of a provisional President until the elections are held.

PRESIDENT CARRANZA CAPTURED.

WASHINGTON, May 10th.

The Mexico City newspapers announce the capture of President Carranza. In this connection, Reuter's correspondent at El Paso reports that General Obregon sent a message to the new Provisional President, Dr. La Huerta, that the revolutionists overtook and dispersed the troops escorting President Carranza from Mexico City and inflicted serious losses.



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GRAND BANKNOTE PLOT.

CANCELLED NOTES PATCHED UP. RACECOURSE COUP.

An amazing story came to light recently of how cancelled £100 Bank of England notes which have been stolen have been so skilfully patched up that the thieves have succeeded in cashing them at their full face value.

One of these notes was passed in the betting ring at Newbury races on Wednesday afternoon. A sporting correspondent of *The Daily Mail*. It is only one of many ingeniously 'faked' notes which have been cashed in the belief that they were perfectly good ones, and the probability is that thousands of pounds have been netted by the authors of the plot.

The details of these extensive frauds are of a very remarkable nature, adds the correspondent.

Before the war all banknotes on being returned to the Bank of England were cancelled and sent to a paper factory to be reduced to pulp for conversion into new notes. The cancellation was done by tearing of the lower right-hand corner of the notes and perforating three or four holes in the centre.

During the war this practice was suspended the notes being reissued time after time. Recently, however, the old system was resorted to, and the notes were cancelled after being paid in at the Bank of England.

Among the notes lately cancelled were a large number of £100 notes.

To the surprise of the authorities some of these notes have been paid into banks. Examination showed that the notes had been skilfully 'repaired.'

The inner torn off had been carefully replaced by a corner taken from a note of a lower value—probably £10 and the perforations filled in with bank-note paper so near as almost to defy detection.

Prove measures were taken to check the fraud from reaching larger dimensions, it is safe to assume that it would now be impossible for anyone to cash one of these notes at a bank.

Apparently, however, they are being passed at race meetings, and possibly among the people.

How the cancelled notes were stolen remains a complete mystery, nor is it known who the thieves are and where the notes are being transformed into apparently negotiable securities.

Agents of the Bank of England and the police are doing their best to solve the mystery.

Gifts to the Bodleian. Addition to Backhouse Collection.

At the beginning of the year the Bodleian Library at Oxford has received a considerable accession. Additional to a Quarter series includes some 800 Chinese and Berkshire deeds purchased from the Wiltshire Archaeological Society, and an interesting lot of deeds and papers of the House of Dodington in Lincolnshire, which by Lord Waterford. The late Mr. Wroughton has bequeathed her large geological collections, consisting for the most part of drawings of church fonts, is a similar series was given a few years ago by Mr. Hillgrove Cox, the library now has a very large and representative collection of font drawings.

But chief acquisition has been an addition to the great Backhouse collection of Chinese books. Sir Edmund Backhouse made his first gift to the library in 1913, at which time he presented about 17,000 printed volumes of Chinese literature, forming a reference library and including some of the most exceptional rarities. Among these is contained in it was a good working copy of a reduced form yet still numbering 330,000 of the colossal printed Chinese encyclopedia named *Tsu Shu Chi* (1742). This reprint had been produced at Shanghai in 1855-58. The original edition printed at Peking in 1729, consisted of 4,000 folios and as two *Chuan*, or parts, had up to a volume, the number of parts attained the formidable figure of 100.

Up to the present the sole unbroken set of this has been a copy on yellow paper in the Bodleian Library at the British Museum. Second set has now been presented by Edmund Backhouse to the Bodleian Library. Unlike the British Museum set, on superior white paper, with large margins, and forms which are known as *Shu Chi*. Only six copies were ever set off in this style, and the Bodleian is the only complete one still in existence.

YOU ALWAYS HAVE TO FIGHT INJUSTICE. GOOD ADVICE.

Discouragement and injustice are conditions of life along in spite of them is the battle. Every one who has to make way sooner or later meets both. Talents are often set over him.

Often, it is true, which places less able men in authority, fills the beginner with a dose of injustice.

These exist, and they must be taken in hand. To succeed without them would be to put up with them, resign with tolerance, and try to succeed to them sharpened the will, enlivened the spirit, and makes a man fit for the battle that is always ahead.

No man meets with exact justice through life. This is not the millennium. Some authorities are governed by their own spite. They make life well-endurable to their subordinates under persecution is the first lesson. It is true that each man must be where they are, but they are, and we have to make the best of it.

Your own work well done is sure to count. The best of the deal you get. Fight in a manly fashion, and sooner or later you will gain a place where you will not dare to disturb.

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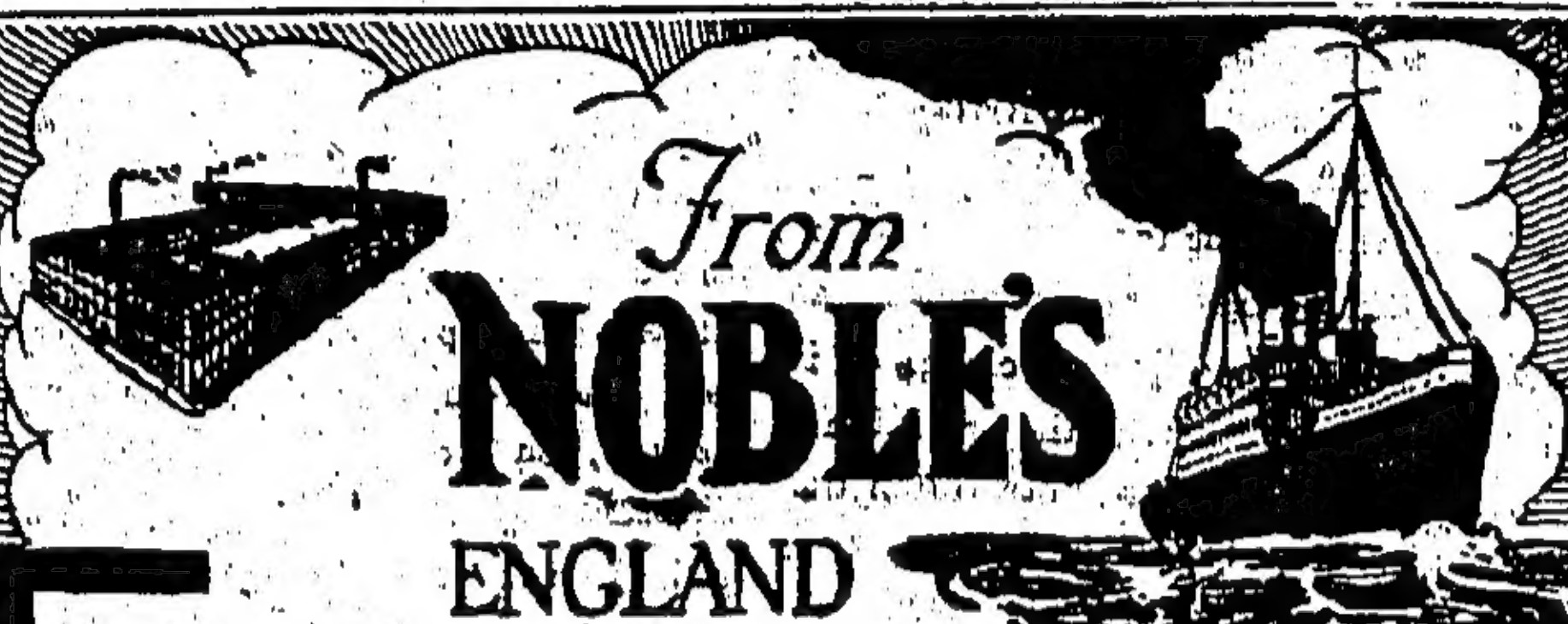
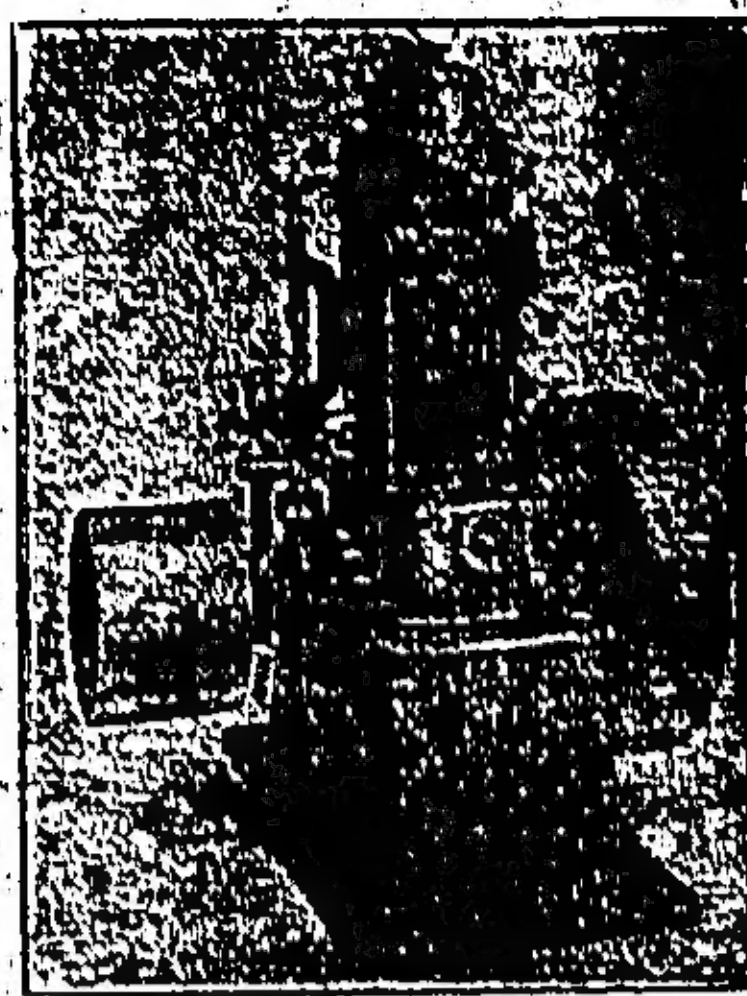
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For	Steamer	To Sail
SHANGHAI	"SHENKANG"	On 13th May, Noon.
SHANGHAI and TSINGTAO	"TEAN"	On 15th May, 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"BUICHOW"	On 16th May, 10 P.M.
SHANGHAI, CANTON & TIENTSIN	"KAIKONG"	On 16th May, 9 A.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"LUCHOW"	On 18th May, 10 A.M.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SHANTUNG"	On 18th May, 3 P.M.
MANILA, Cebu & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th May, 4 P.M.

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"HAILONG"	... Capt. Ed. Walker	FRIDAY, 16th May, at 3 P.M.
"BAIHONG"	... Capt. W. C. Passmore	TUESDAY, 18th May, at 3 P.M.
"HAICHONG"	... Capt. A. H. Stewart	FRIDAY, 21st May, at 3 P.M.

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"EURYMACHUS"	... via Panama	25th May.
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Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owner's option.

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	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"DUNERA"	5,400	15th May Noon.	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay.
"NOVARA"	7,000	25th May.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp.
"DELTA"	6,000	5th June.	Marseilles, L'bos & Antwerp.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"ORNA"	4,800	13th May 4 P.M.	Straits, Bangkok & Calcutta.
"MUTTRA"	4,700	14th May	Do

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"EASTERN"	4,000	25th May	For Sydney, via Sandakan, Timor, Thursday Island, Cairns, Townsville and Brisbane.
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"NELORE"	7,000	18th May	Shanghai & Japan.
"DELTA"	6,100	18th May	Shanghai Only.

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Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice.

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SIBERIA MARU	20,000	June 13th. (from Yokohama)
SHINYO MARU	23,000	June 17th.
PERSIA MARU	8,000	July 5th.
KOREA MARU	20,000	July 14th.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Hongkong
KIYO MARU	17,300	July 13th.
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SEIYO MARU	14,000	Nov. 9th.

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CHOYO MARU	... May 24th.
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DISPATCHES, STEAMERS & DEPARTURES, SAILING DATES.

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YOKOHAMA	"AMAZONE"	... 10,000	On or about

SHANGHAI (Only)

MARSEILLES	"CORDILLERE"	... 10,000	On or about 1st June.
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"HIMALAYA MARU" ... Middle of July.

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"PANAMA MARU" ... Friday, 28th May.

"SEATTLE MARU" ... Sunday, 4th July.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"SIAM MARU" ... Saturday, 16th May.

"LUZON MARU" ... Sunday, 23rd May.

SAIGON, BANGKOK & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"UNNAN MARU" ... Tuesday, 1st June.

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"MITSUKI MARU" ... Monday, 7th June.

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"AFRICA MARU" (call at Manila) ... Wednesday, 28th May.

"CHICAGO MARU" (call at Manila) ... Saturday, 6th June.

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"ALASKA MARU" ... Monday, 24th May.

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"BOHSHU MARU" ... Thursday, 20th May.

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Steamer	Arr. Hongkong from Australia	Lv. Hongkong for Australia
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"CHANGSHA"	17th June	22nd June

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REGISTERED and PARCEL MAILS are closed 15 minutes before the time given below unless otherwise stated, and where mails are advertised to close at or before 9 a.m. registered and parcel mails are closed at 5 p.m. on the previous day.

INWARD MAILS.

FROM	PER	DATE
SHANGHAI	Danera	14th May.
SHANGHAI	Shantung	14th May
JAPAN	Tokyo Maru	16th May.
STRAITS	Malacca	16th May.
U.S.A. JAPAN and SHANGHAI	Tango Maru	16th May.
AUSTRALIA and MANILA	Tango Maru	16th May.

OUTWARD MAILS.

FOR	PER	DATE
Swatow and Bangkok	Pin Samut	Thursday, 13th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Lake Fielden	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Sichuan	Thursday, 13th, 1.00 P.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Calcutta and Aden	Ona	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Chefoo and Tientsin	Chipsing	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Tourane	Kwai Wai	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Loong	Friday, 14th, 1.00 P.M.
Port Said	Wa Sun	Saturday, 15th, 9.00 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, South Africa, L. Marques, India via Dhanushkodi, Bombay and Aden	Danera	Saturday, 15th, 11.00 A.M.
Shanghai and North China	Tan	Saturday, 15th, 3.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Huichow	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Haihow, Pakhoi and Haiphong	Kaifeng	Saturday, 15th, 5.00 P.M.
Shanghai and North China	Professor	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Formosa via Keelung	Kaio Maru	Sunday, 16th, 9.00 A.M.
*Swatow and Bangkok	Indochine	Tuesday, 18th, 9.00 A.M.
SHANGHAI, N. CHINA, JAPAN via KOREA, HOKULU, CANADA, UNITED STATES, CENTRAL and SOUTH AMERICA and EUROPE via SAN FRANCISCO	Vincentia	Registration - 9.45 A.M. Letters - 10.30 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hai Hong	Tuesday, 18th, 1.00 P.M.
Amoy, Shanghai and North China	Shantung	Tuesday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Mauritius	Haikou	Wednesday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
Shanghai, North China and Japan via Kobe, D. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt & EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Mukima Maru	Thursday, 20th, 9.00 A.M.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haiching	Friday, 21st, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Tuansang	Friday, 21st, 2.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Shanghai, North China, Japan via Nagasaki, Canada, United States, Central and South America and EUROPE via VICTORIA, B.C.	Kashima Maru	Saturday, 22nd, 10.00 A.M.
Japan via Nagasaki	Tongo Maru	Tuesday, 25th, 1.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands	Toning	Tuesday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
Philippine Islands, Australia and New Zealand via Thursday Island	Ai Maru	Wednesday, 26th, 8.45 A.M. Letters - 9.30 A.M.
Straits, Bangkok, Ceylon, Mauritius, L. Marques, South Africa, India via Dhanushkodi, Egypt and EUROPE via MARSEILLES	Sado Maru	Friday, 28th, 9.45 A.M. Letters - 10.30 A.M.
Philippine Islands	Loonyang	Friday, 29th, 1.00 P.M.
Shanghai, N. China, and Japan via Kobe	Kamo Maru	Thursday, 3rd, 10.00 A.M.

* Correspondence bearing vessel's name only.

KONINKLIJKE PAKETVAART
MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. OF BATAVIA)

THE STEAMSHIP

"VAN WAERWYCK"

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To SINGAPORE PENANG AND BELAWAN DELI.

This vessel offers excellent cabin accommodation for saloon passengers

Wireless Telegraphy.

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SEMI-DIESEL CRUDE OIL ENGINES

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A STANDARD SERIES

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WM. C. JACK & CO., LTD.

14, DES VIOUX ROAD CENTRAL HONGKONG.

Sole Agents for Hongkong & South China.

COMMERCIAL.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

On London	May 13th
Telegraphic Transfer	4.2
Bank Bill, on demand	4.71
Bank Bill, at 3 days sight	4.71
Bank Bill, at 1 month sight	4.71
Credit, at 4 months sight	4.71
Documentary Bill, 4 months sight	4.71
On Paris	
Bank Bill, on demand	1360
Credit, 4 months sight	1360
On New York	
Bank Bill, on demand	807
Credit, at 60 days sight	83
On Bombay	
Telegraphic Transfer	186
Bank Bill, on demand	186
On Calcutta	
Telegraphic Transfer	186
Bank Bill, on demand	186
On Shanghai	
Bank Bill, at sight	100
Private, 30 days sight	100
On Yokohama	
On demand	154
On Manila	
On demand	154
On Singapore	
On demand	154
On Batavia	
On demand	154
On Haiphong	
On demand	154
On Saigon	
On demand	154
On Bangkok	
On demand	154
Sovereigns, Bank's Buying rate	\$ 4.70
Gold Leaf 100 fine, per oz.	\$32.60
Bar Silver per oz.	60d.

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

Hongkong	Per cent
20 cents piece	\$200 Discount
Hongkong	10
Canton	20
Canton	10

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL
REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 12th.

Barometer	Thermometer	Humidity	Wind Direction	Force	Weather	Rain
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5
29.64	29.70	82	West	NNE	East	5

Highest open air temperature on 11th 85

Lowest open air temperature on 12th 75

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

THE business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application. INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the Minimum Monthly Balances at 4 per cent per annum.

For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION,
N. J. STARR,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, November 2nd, 1919. 9

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED
(TAIWAN GINKO).

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL
CHARTER, 1899.

Capital Subscribed	Yen 60,000,000
Capital (Paid-up)	87,500,000
Reserve Funds	7,080,000

HEAD OFFICE:
TAIPEI, FORMOSA.

BRANCHES:

JAPAN—Tokyo, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Moji.
FORMOSA—Ginn, Kagi, Kankin, Keelung, Makung, Naito, Pusan, Shichiku, Taiichu, Taiwan, Takow, Tamsui, Toiyen, Aka.
CHINA—Shanghai, Hankow, Kiukiang, Amoy, Foochow, Swatow, Canton.
OTHERS—Hongkong, Bangkok, Singapore, Soerabaya, Semarang, Batavia, Bombay, London, New York.

LONDON BRANCH:

LONDON, COUNTY, WESTMINSTER AND
PARIS BANK.

The Bank has Correspondents in Commercial Centres in the European Continent, Russia, Manchuria, Tsingtau, Japan, Indo-China, Siam, India, Philippine Islands, Java and other Dutch Indies, Australia, America, etc.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits at rates which will be quoted on application.

SEIZO KONDOH,
Manager.

Hongkong Branch,
3 Des Vieux Road, Central,
Hongkong, November 1st, 1919. (42)

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF
INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 16, Gracechurch St., London,
E.C. 3.

Authorized Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed	1,500,000
Paid-up	750,000
Reserve Fund & Rest	846,000

The Bank of England.

THE LONDON JOINT CITY & MIDLAND BANK,
LTD.

Branches:
Bombay Hongkong Kuala Lumpur Rangoon
Calcutta Howrah Madras Shanghai
Colombo Kandy New York Singapore
Delhi Karachi Penang
Galle Kota Bharu Port Louis (Mauritius).

HONGKONG BRANCH.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
INTEREST allowed on Current Accounts to 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances and on Fixed Deposits at rates that may be ascertained on application.

N. C. WILSON,
Acting Manager.

7, Queen's Road Central,
Hongkong, April 30th, 1920.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE
DE CHINE
(FRENCH BANK).

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL	F. 250,000,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	F. 150,000,000
PAID UP	F. 75,000,000
SUBSCRIBED BY THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC	F. 50,000,000

Chairman of the Board: André Berthelot
General Manager: A. J. Pernette

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint-Lazare, PARIS.

BRANCHES:
Lyon Hongkong Yunnanfu
Marseilles Hankow Vladivostok
Peking Shanghai Fochow
Shanghai Canton Swatow
Tientsin Haiphong Yokohama
Hankow Haiphong Moukden
New York London Antwerp

BANKERS:

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Bedmond & Co.
Correspondents in the Chief Commercial Centres of the World.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Special facilities for French exchange.

M. BOUET DE JOURNEL,
Manager.

Hongkong, April 28th, 1920.

THE BANK OF EAST ASIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: No. 2, Queen's Road Central.

Paid-up Capital	\$2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund	200,000.00

Directors:

Mr. Pong Wai Tung, Chairman.
Mr. Chow Shou Son, Mr. Kai Ying Po,
Mr. Li Koon Chun, Mr. Mok Ching Kong,
Mr. Fung Ping Shan, Mr. Wong Yun Tong,
Mr. P. K. Kwok, Mr. Chan Ching Shuk,
Mr. Ng Chang Luk.

Chief Manager: Kan Tong Po, Esq.
Asst. Manager: L. Tse Fong, Esq.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Loans granted on approved securities.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 3 per cent per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 1/2 per annum.

KAN TONG PO, Chief Manager.

THE BANK OF CHINA
行銀國中

(Specially authorized by Presidential Mandate of the Republic of China on the 22nd of November, 1917.)

Authorized Capital	\$30,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital	12,775,800.00
Reserve Funds	3,197,400.00

HEAD OFFICE—PEKING.

HONGKONG BRANCH: 30-31, Cantonment Road Central. Branches and Sub-branches all over China and Correspondents in San Francisco, Singapore and Tokyo.

London Bankers: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

New York Bankers: Irving Trust Company.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking Business transacted.

Loans granted on approved securities.

Special facilities for Home Exchange.

Interest on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months ... 3 1/2 per annum.

For 6 months ... 4 1/2 per annum.

For 12 months ... 5 1/2 per annum.

TSUYEE LEL, Manager.

Hongkong, February 6th, 1920. 84

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1853.

HEAD OFFICE—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital	£2,000,000
Reserve Fund	£2,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	£2,000,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

L. CROCKETT, Manager.

Hongkong, March 27th, 1920. 83

THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE: 3, Des Vieux Road Central.

Bankers Branch: Panoff Building.

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN BANKING SERVICE PROMPT.

CURRENT, Savings, and Fixed Deposits bear Interest at Rates 3 1/2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468,